The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Sole Lessee and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years.

Together with
THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM
EVERY EVENING
And the magnificent Transformation Scene from the Extravaganza of
KING TRUSHBEARD.

The most Brilliant, Costly, and Gorgeous suite of scene ever witnessed; Invented and Painted by Mr. WILLIAM CALLCOTT, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its representation in this city. The engagement will commence on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Week of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted,
Third Appearance of Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 15th,
The Entertainments will commence with the celebrated Historical Drama, by W. T. Moncrieff, Esq., called
YOUNG LOCHINVAR; OR, THE BRIDE OF NETHERBY.
Lochinvar . . . . Mr. James Duff
Cromie . . . . Mr. Bruce Norton
Lady Helen . . . . Miss F. Bland
After which the Laughable Farce of the
MIDDY ASHORE.
Harry Halcyon . . . . Miss Lydia Thompson
Tom Cringle . . . . Mr. Bruce Norton
To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled to
PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.
Mr. Samuel Snooks . . . . Mr. W. Elberton
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Merlin . . . . Mr. Fitzjames
Valentine . . . . Miss L. Thompson
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the
GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Turby . . . . Mr. W. Elberton
Mrs. Turby . . . . Mrs. Farren
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

FAREWELL EXHIBITION!
LAST FIVE NIGHTS, POSITIVELY CLOSING
SATURDAY, 19th MAY.
LONG-ROOM, SOUTHWOOD.

The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.

The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—

The Graves of our Brave Heroes;
Cathcart's Hill;
St. Petersburg;
Palace of the Czar, illuminated.
Moscow, &c.

A Grand Morning Representation on SATURDAY, May 19, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Col. Mythus, the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Pyrenn, and Fifes.

Exhibitions, every day, at Two, Evening, at a quarter past Eight.
Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets to be had of Mr. Burnett, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Positively for Twelve Nights only, commencing on TO-MORROW EVENING, MAY 16.
THE ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
Organised in New York, 1842.
Consisting of Eleven Performers:
ACTORS, DANCERS, and MUSICIANS!
Pronounced by the London Times, and (I a leading Public Press of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, the best-organised
ETHIOPIAN COMPANY
ever introduced into this country, and strictly original in all they do. The Campbell Minstrels are the Originators and Composers of nearly all the genuine Negro Melodies which have become everywhere so popular in the United States during the past eighteen years.
On the 26th February, 1860, by Special Command of her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN,
the whole of the choice Melodies (exclusively the property of the Campbell Minstrels) were performed at
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
Also specially ordered for performance at the ROYAL VOLUNTEER BALL given at the Floral Arcade, Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, on Wednesday, March 7th; honours never before accorded the Music of any Ethiopian Company extant.

See London Times of January 2nd; Court Circular of Feb. 27th; Weekly Dispatch of January 8th; and the hundreds of Critiques on the performance of the Campbell Minstrels.
At the ST. JAMES' HALL, Regent-street, London, the Campbells have recently completed one of the most brilliantly successful seasons upon record, extending over a period of One Hundred Consecutive nights!

Prices of Admission:

Reserved Seats	3s.
Gallery	2s.
Promenade	1s.

Tickets for the Reserved Seats, Programmes, and all particulars, may be obtained at Messrs. Wheatcart's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Doors open at Half-past seven o'clock. To commence punctually at Eight. Carriages may be ordered at Ten o'clock.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE,
On SATURDAY, MAY 19th,
At Half-past Two.
Upon which occasion the Entire Evening Programme will be presented.
Evening Performance as usual at Eight o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day,
(Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
SAILINGS FROM GALWAY:
Prince Alfred . . . . . 26th May.
SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:
Brazil . . . . . 24th May.
STEAM FROM GALWAY.—Two direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through Rates, as under:—
FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—PRINCE ALBERT, Saturday, 26th May, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
FROM NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.—PRINCE ALBERT, Thursday, April 26th, Captain Nicholas Prowse.
THROUGH FARES.
Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 10s. and £16 16s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 16s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).
* Further particulars of First and Second Class, £3; Steerage, £2. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—Heavy Goods, 40s. per ton, and Five per Cent. Measurement Goods, 50s. per ton, and Five per Cent.
For Freight or further particulars, apply to
BAKE, ADAM, and CO., 6, Philpot-lane, London; or
THOMAS PAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
Sanctioned by the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade.
PATRON
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.
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The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, M.P.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Clonmell.
Lord Otho Fitzgerald.	The Right Hon. the Provost of Trinity College.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel.	

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John Shaw, Esq., M.P.	William M'Kay, Esq., LL.D.
R. J. T. Mansfield, Esq.	Thomas John White, Esq.
Joseph R. Kirk, Esq., R.H.A.	Joseph Maguire, Esq.
Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P.	Henry W. Todd, Esq.
Nat. Hoty Hutchinson.	Charles Bianconi, Esq., jun.
R. Vickers, Esq.	M. Angelo Hayes, Esq.

Treasurer—Thomas Vance, Esq.; B. Bianconi, Esq.; P. M'Swiney Esq. Treasurer—Thomas John White, Esq. Secretary—M. Angelo Hayes, Esq. Bankers—The Royal Bank of Ireland.
The success which has attended the Art Union lately established by the French Government, in which One Prize of £6000, has induced the formation of Shilling Art Unions in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns, and the result has been most satisfactory; 21,000 Subscribers have been obtained by the Liverpool Art Union alone, and Prizes to the amount of £1,200 distributed as Prizes.
As such societies are peculiarly adapted for diffusing a more general taste for Art, and spreading its refining influences amongst all classes, it has been deemed advisable to establish a similar association in Dublin.
RULES.
A Subscription of One Shilling or upwards constitutes a Member of the Society for the year in which the Subscription is paid.
Members shall, for each Shilling subscribed, be entitled to one chance at the Annual Distribution of Prizes.
The money subscribed shall, after paying all necessary expenses, be divided into different sums by the Committee, and apportioned by lot amongst the Subscribers as Prizes.
Each Prizeholder shall have the right to select for himself, or by his nominee, from the Royal Hibernian Academy's Exhibition, or any other public exhibition in Dublin approved by the Committee, a Picture or Work in Sculpture to the value of the prize so apportioned.
Prizeholders who shall signify the wish may have their pictures chosen by the Committee.
Prizeholders shall have the option of commissioning a picture or work in sculpture from artists resident in Ireland, on intimating to the Committee their wish to exercise this privilege; provided that the work so commissioned shall be exhibited at the next ensuing Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and shall not be either portrait or bust.
The Distribution of Prizes shall take place on the first of June in each year, or as near thereto as the Committee may appoint.
All the works of artists selected, at the option of the Committee, be publicly exhibited in Dublin, after which they will become the property of the several Prizeholders.
All payments to artists shall be made by the Committee at the close of the Exhibition.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Belmont-place, Dublin.
The arrangements as to the selection are the same as those of the London Art Union.
All letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.
Applications may be had from any of the Committee, from the Agents, or from the Secretary, who will enclose a Ticket on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Eclectic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, (provided the drum of the ear be not broken).

Public Notices.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND,
College Hall,
Dublin, May 8, 1860.

DR. ANDREW WASHINGTON KIRWAN, L.R.C.P.I., and Licentiate in Letters Coll. Univ. Ireland, having been duly admitted for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in Mission-building, Bath-row, behind 37, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, May 15, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.
"He that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John vi. 37.
Just as I am—Without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!
Just as I am—of that free love,
The breadth, length, depth, and height to prove,
Here for a season, then above,
O Lamb of God, I come!

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE is open for the Preaching of the Gospel, by Ministers of different denominations, every Friday Evening at Half-past Seven; also, every Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock. A Union Prayer Meeting is held every Saturday Evening at Eight o'clock, and every Wednesday Morning at Seven. The School-room is open from Ten to Eleven; and a Service for young people is held every Lord's Day at Half-past Four.
The objects aimed at in these services, in dependence on the Lord's blessing, are steadily to set forth the Gospel of the Grace of God to perishing sinners, to edify and build up believers through grace, have believed, and to promote union amongst all, of every name, who love the Lord Jesus.
The Rev. JOHN HALL will Lecture This Day at Twelve o'clock.

CHRIST TEMPTED BY SATAN.—Painted by Ary Scheffer, the property of the French Government.—M. LEAGE having obtained permission to retain it a few days longer, it will be Exhibiting at A. Leage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, for a short time, with the Great Painting just arrived from Paris, LA CISQUANTAINE, painted by the celebrated French Artist, H. Regnault, who received from Napoleon III. for this work the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and from the Imperial Academy of Paris the Large Gold Medal on the same occasion. Now exhibiting at A. Leage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin. Admission Sixpence.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The First Exhibition for this Season will be held in MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant.
Two Military Bands will be in attendance. Gates open at Half-past One o'clock to holders of Member's Tickets, and at Two o'clock to the Public. Admission—One Shilling; Children under eight years of age Half-price. Tickets at the Gates.
Subscribers' Tickets—Six, available for this or the Second Exhibition on the 13th of June, Five Shillings. May be had on Monday and Tuesday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at No. 71, Rathmines-road.
JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary),
PRINT-SELLER, ARTIST-COLOURMAN,
Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,
24, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union.
Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

CLERICAL ELOCUTION AND THE READING OF THE LITURGY.
Mr. ROBERT JAMES BALL, B.A., who has recently completed his Course of Lectures on Oratory, at the Metropolitan Hall, receives Pupils at his house for practice in the various branches of Elocutionary Accomplishment. He has commenced an Evening Class for the Reading of the Liturgy; and he would be happy to meet a Class of Divinity Students in Trinity College. He was himself one of Donay's Prizemen at the end of his College Course, as attested by a testimonial given him in Paris, by the present Provost; and his Pupils (Divinity Students) were also successful; one of them (now a Clergyman holding high preferment in Dublin) having obtained the First Prize for the Reading of the Liturgy, and the First Prize for delivering Prepared Composition.
RATHGAR-VILLA, RATHGAR-ROAD.

FOUND, at about Four o'clock, on the road near Blackrock Chapel, about the 4th of this month, a White Limerick Lace Shawl.—Apply at Police-office, Kingstown, and pay expenses incurred.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOK-SELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from the Trade, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.
All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the Tyrone Constitution, Omagh.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.
[Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.]
"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and opinion, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always felt proud of my connection (as President) with it.
"EDWARD GROGAN, Esq., M.P."
[SOON RECEIVED.]
"Having had for many years the opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable service to the Protestant Candidates in the Parliamentary Election in the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain it in the operation in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.
"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."
"EDWARD GROGAN.
"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.
"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.
"3, Upper Hyde Park-st rest 22nd July, 1859." "JOHN VANCE.
Subscriptions, &c., received during this week:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh	.. ..	.. ..	£1 0 0
W. F.	.. ..	.. ..	0 10 0
Lord Viscount Bangor	.. ..	.. ..	1 0 0

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.
All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN—TO BE LET, several elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated HOUSES. Also two detached Villa Residences to be SOLD.
KILLINEY.—A detached COTTAGE (Furnished), standing on an acre of ground, commanding the most magnificent views in that locality.
DUBLIN.—A House in Fownstore-place, elegantly furnished.
For further particulars and orders to view, apply to
ALEX. DOWNE,
Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company,
Post Office, Monkstown.

WANTED, immediately, for 5 or 6 Months, a four-roomed COTTAGE, Furnished, in the neighbourhood of Rostrevor, Blackrock, or Kingstown.—Apply to R. KELLETT, House and Land Agent, 35, Abbey-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.
12, BUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from . . . . £5 5s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from . . . . £5 5s.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 26, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A Right London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and chains.
A Segmental Brougham. A Carmen Brougham. A Pi-Pi-nickle Phaeton; forms a most convenient Car. A Four Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Jog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A one-horse Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with Driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for £500, and upwards, issued in 1849, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1.30th Stg. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
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On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
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N.B.—Influential working Agents wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

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With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES: IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
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SURGEON.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and renders upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents, or to the AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'COONOR, Esq., 5, Bedford Row, and Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN S. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For the Assurance of Life Interests, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—34, DAME-STREET,
Opposite Carlisle Bridge.
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £130,000.
President:
The Right Hon. Lord Monteagle of Brandon, Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF SURETIES for Officials of the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, General Post Office, and other Public Departments.
The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.
Considerable Reductions are given by the commissioners or Life Assurance with Guarantee, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the whole of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.
Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 60	Age 70	Age 80	Age 70
£9 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 2s 4d	£14 14s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

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Seventh Edition, Price 1s.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, AND NERVOUSNESS:
Their Causes, Prevention, and Cure.
By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D.
To be had of all Booksellers.

Price 4d.; by Post, 5d.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
As between
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND.
By Geoffrey Fennell,
Secretary to the late Dublin Domestic Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the SATURDAY HERALD is published at the following rates:—
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Stamped, ... 2d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	4s 4d	Yearly, ...	10s 8d
Half-Yearly, ...	2s 2d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 4d
Quarterly, ...	1s 1d	Quarterly, ...	2s 8d

The Proprietor, indebted by the great success which has attended the Saturday Herald since its establishment, is determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
These unjust burdens during the week has prevented them from enrolling themselves as a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a Journal weekly out, in which the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles duly written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be extensively circulated each Saturday morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the Irish Times, which is the chief organ of the manner in which the Saturday Herald will be conducted. Nothing will be spared in order to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders to be made payable to
ALEXR. THOMPSON,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
4, Lower Abbey-street, and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.
* Canvassers wanted in every locality to whom liberal terms will be given.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland, Lady Matrons of Institutions, and Housekeeping gentlemanry, that their Linen and Flannel Buyer has just returned from the IRISH, ENGLISH, and SCOTCH Manufacturing Districts, with
THEIR STOCK OF IRISH LINENS IS NOW LARGE,
and
ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
They confidently invite attention to the following list; the Goods are all EXCELLENT IN QUALITY and REMARKABLE FOR CHEAPNESS:—

Linen Sheetings in all widths.	Servants', Parlour, and Breakfast Flannels in all widths.
Shirting Foundry Linens.	Coloured and Printed Flannels.
4-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Dining Linens.	Bath and Witney Blankets.
1 and 2 wide Lawns.	Marseilles Quilts in all sizes.
Linen Damask Table Cloths.	Pelise.
Napkins.	Counterpanes and Rugs.
Linen Furnishings in all widths.	Bed Furnishings.
Tickens.	Printed Table Covers.
Huck and Diaper Towels and Towelling.	Embroidered "
Glass Cloths and Rubbering.	Damask "
Lawn Handkerchiefs in all sizes.	Chintz "
French Lawn do.	Coloured Damask.
Gentlemen's Coloured Borders.	

COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.
Dublin, 11th May, 1860.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
In the Matter of the Estate of Matthew A. Fox, Francis B. Yowell, and James Smyth, Owners; R. S. O'Grady, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1860, at Noon, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, a divided part of the Lands of CROOK, containing 1,236a. 1r. 24p. statute measure, situate in the Barony of Gaultier and County of WATERFORD, subject to the yearly rent of £36 15s. 7d. late Irish currency.
LOT 1.—The Lands of Ballinrusane, Cartrons, Knockatlane (or Quinsey), Rushwood or Hirchpark, Ballinamona, Ballinakilloe, and Coolnagark, held in Fee, containing 791a. 2r. 24p. statute measure, producing £367 15s. 7d. late Irish currency, £324 11s. 1d. sterling, and to the rent charge, together amounting to £339 1s. 3d., and producing a nett annual rent of £144 11s. 1d.
LOT 2.—The Lands of Scotchcarragh, North and South, adjoining Lot 1, also held in Fee, containing 566a. 3r. 11p., statute measure, producing £262 3s. 10d., and subject only to Tithe Rent-charge of £23 12s. 9d.
The Milling Estate is free from Quit or Crown Rent.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1860.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This Estate, containing 1,551a. 3r. 11p., is beautifully situate on Lough Derg, River Shannon, on the Galway side, with a mile of frontage to the lake, and extends back wards to a considerable depth in rich and undistinguished ground, presenting most extensive and varied views of the lake scenery.
The Land, which is mostly a deep clay soil on Limestone, is very fertile, and the lake adjacent supplies marl in abundance, which is highly valued as manure. Lime is in great abundance, and an excellent Slate is on the Estate, which supplies the tenantry.
The Shannon Navigation Steamers ply daily from the Railway Station at Athlone to Killaloe, stop at Williamstown Pocket Station, Lough Derg, which is within a mile of the Lands.
The Post-town, Whitegate, adjoins; it lies within 7 miles of Mount Shannon, 9 of Scarriff, 15 of Limerick, Portumna, and Killaloe.
There is Car communication from Limerick, Portumna, and Killaloe, by water carriage in Athlone, and Killaloe and Limerick, and the several stations and towns on the Shannon.
A Police Station and Chapel are on the Estate.
There are no Leases on the Estate, which is capable of great improvement, and will be sold free and clear under the pending proceedings in this Court and in Chancery, and it is believed the value could be doubled by drainage and other improvements.
Proposals by private purchase will be received by the Solicitor, to be submitted to the Judge, up to the 12th day of June, 1860.
For Rentals and information apply at the Office of the Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
HENRY EDWARDS, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 30, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; or to
JOHN IRWINE WHITTY, LL.D

B. HYAM AND THE SPRING, 1860.

HYAM'S SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Satin Suit of a Frock will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to BENJAMIN HYAM. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET, AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear.
Prices 21s 6d, 25s 6d, 29s, 32s, 36s, and 42s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles.
Prices 21s, 25s, 32s, 36s, 42s, 50s, 63s.

29,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

Fine Black Frock	£3s.
Do. Vest	15s.
Do. Trousers	30s.

Which, for cash on delivery, will be supplied.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, that the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artizans of the most experienced and skilled character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is duly ascertained and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
[GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, HOLEWORTH-STREET.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.
The return of our Buyers from LONDON and PARIS with a Large Variety of the Newest Fashions in MILLINERY, SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS generally, induces us to announce that on Monday next, and during the Week, we shall make a Special Display of all the Latest Paris and London Fashions for this season.
We respectfully beg to call the particular attention of Ladies to their Wishes, as we flatter that some little inconvenience may have been experienced during the progress of our Late Extensive Alterations, which are now quite completed.
Our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOM has been specially designed for the purpose, and has been Decorated in the most tasteful and elegant style, and we shall be happy to show it to ladies, whether purchasing or not.
We also direct the attention to our NEW FRENCH SILK DEPARTMENT, and to our NEW MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT, &c., &c., &c.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER AND CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of working, beauty, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

Dublin, 8, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dress Maker, will show, every day this week, New Bonnets, Bridesmaid's Bonnets, Wedding Dress, Dresses for Balls, Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Mrs. Mathers makes up Ladies' own materials for Dresses, Dresses for Balls, Out-door Muffes, Bonnets, &c.

	s.	d.
Making Dress, ...	4	6
Making do., fully Trimmed, ...	5	0
Making Cloak or Muffs, ...	3	6
Making Pardessus, ...	4	6
Making Bonnet, ...	3	6

No extra charge.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.

CHAMPAGNE (ICED) FOR THE MILLION! PER BOTTLE.
At
WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S,
24, ESSEX-QUAY.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Fitzy's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stockings in great variety.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME
27, CHARLEMONT-STREET,
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse.
Patron—Most of Leinster, Lord Archbishop, Earl of Ranksbillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Leicestershire, the Countess of Rosse, the Lady Caroline, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Somerville, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1850 the House has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of great destitution, from all parts of Ireland. Without any Worldly Endowment, solely in Christian Confidence, it has been upheld of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and assiduously in the Institution! It has taught them Scripture daily to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious spread that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Destitution are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesne, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 27, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly granted by Lord Ernl) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Brunowen, 6, Lennox-place, Portobello.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
24, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, or can be made easier in most places, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO.,
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
Or from
JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
335 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

THE BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	BALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY,
1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET,
DALKEY.
March, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The depressing causes to which we alluded on Saturday are still exercising their influence on prices of Funds, which fell still lower to-day; the chief reason being the still drooping tendency of prices in Paris, where considerable distrust is being felt in the pacific intentions of the Emperor, and the uncertainty which still marks his policy, it being, in fact, feared, that the principal agencies which at present disturb the Continent are not without his knowledge and co-operation.

In the Dublin market for Funds to-day there was heaviness at first, but the market subsequently lightened, and a good business was done at the quotations, which are ⅛ths. 3d. cheaper for cash, and 3s. 9d. cheaper for June account, than on Saturday.

Dealings in Shares were not quite so limited to-day, but they were nearly so. Ballast-office Debentures were done at an eighth advance; Bank Stock fell 5s.; National Banks were done at the former prices and steady; Royals were rather offered, though done at the previous quotation. There were no dealings whatever in Steam shares, and the different securities are unchanged in value. Attention were offered, as also Dandalks; while for City and Dublin Shares no offers appeared.

In Mining Shares the only change is ⅛ advance in Carrydubs, which were buyers at 11⅛; Connemara and General Mines were done at the former prices; with the exception of the demand which has sprung up in Belfast Investment, and in which a very large business was done; there was no particular feature in Railway Shares; Cork and Bandon, Cork and Passage, Waterford and Great Southern and Western were all offered at previous rates; Dreadnoughs, Irish Steam Reserve, and Midlands were steady, and Limericks were inquired for.

In Preference Shares there were no changes worth noting; a large business was again done in Great Southern 5s per cent.

The following gold ships are now at sea:—The Jessie Boyle, out 19 days, with Australia; the White Star, out 77 days, with £40,500; the Hermit, out 75 days, with £16,000; the Cimar Pinho, out 68 days, with £60,000; the Southampton, out 68 days, with £77,000; the Hero, out 70 days, with £60,470.

The Marco Polo hastleft Melbourne before this with £50,000. The Norwood is likewise at sea with £38,000. The aggregate of gold, therefore, now at sea from Melbourne is £492,550, a very large portion of which may be expected soon.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 10.
OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝
3 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝
5-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅝

Noon Sunday.—Caledonians, 90½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79½; Great Northern A, 113; Great Western, 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104; London and North Western, 101 100½; London and South Western, 93½; Londs. Northern, 81; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 41½; Midland Stock, 110; South Eastern, 86½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 56½; York and North Midland, 36 79½; Exchequer Bills, 4 7; Bank Stock, 216½ 7½. Consols dull and inactive. They opened 94 5-16 to 5 1-16 and have been alternately buyers and sellers at 95, at which they are at present offered. Indian 104½ nominal. Shares are flat, and prices again experienced a decline. Contangos are rather higher. Canadian dull. French flat.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

Consols experienced a further decline; after the official close there was a further downward movement of nearly ⅛ per cent. Looking at the large recovery in the Bank bullion, together with the circumstance that in the course of three weeks Consols will be quoted ex div. this fall is the more remarkable; it is to be attributed, however, almost entirely to the distrust exhibited by French merchants and capitalists in the professions and policy of the Emperor. A reduction of 1 per cent. having been witnessed during the past two days on the Paris Bourse, the expedition of Garibaldi is their proximate reason for alarm, but it is seen that movement need cause no anxiety if France would now leave Italy to herself. At the same time the profession put forth that the army of Prussia is not viewed as a pretext for offence, creates suspicion, from the knowledge of the manner in which Imperial veracity is to be measured, while the joint operations about to commence in China are likewise contemplated as certain, to be characterised by mysterious embarrassments at every critical change. The demand for discount has been muted. In the Stock Exchange several sales on the part of the public caused loans to be in demand at 4 per cent. No gold was taken to Bank to-day. The Railway Market declined with Consols, and closed with a heavy appearance.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The stock markets have been more severely affected by the undefined but general feeling of uneasiness with regard to foreign politics. The complications which may possibly arise from Garibaldi's expedition attracted a good deal of discussion, but the immediate cause of the depression to-day was a considerable fall on the Paris Bourse, where very extravagant rumours have lately found ready acceptance. Consols have fallen one-fourth per cent., and experienced a fresh decline of one-eighth after the close of the Stock Exchange. The Share markets and most other departments were likewise weaker, and prices, in every instance, closed at the lowest point of the day at the Discount Office. At the Bank to-day business was slack, yet a good demand was experienced in open market, and the rate for bills of light class were not below three-eighth to one-half per cent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—The Funds exhibit increased heaviness, the continued fall on the Paris Bourse having a bad effect. Consols are quoted at a fresh reduction of one-eighth per cent. Throughout the other markets heaviness prevails. The fortnightly settlement in Railway Stocks commenced to-day. Rates continue rather heavy.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th June	93⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th June	93⅝
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £97 to 31 ..	99½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid	220½
National Bank, £25 paid	26½
Royal Bank, £10 paid	17½
MINES.	
Carrydubs Mining Company (Limited)	11s 6d
Connemara (Limited)	10s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	4½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	225
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	44 44½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	42 ½
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	23½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A ..	10½
Ditto, Class B	9½
Great Southern and Western, 5 per cent. perpetual	91½ 92

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 26th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols.....	93⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94	93⅝
Ditto for Account.....	93⅝	94⅛		94⅛	94⅛	93⅝
3 per cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per cent. Stock.....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for Account.....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Bank Stock.....						

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 25 barrels of wheat, 124 barrels of barley, and 589 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 30s to 30s 6d. a barrel, barley from 16s to 20s 6d, and oats from 14s to 17s 5d.

There were 72 tons of hay and 58 tons of straw brought in during the week. Hay, farmers', sold from £4 10s to £6 a ton, and dealers' from £5 2s to £6 10s. Straw, farmers, brought from £2 8s to £4, dealers' £4 5s, and reed £3 10s.

The quantity of butter brought to our weighhouse last week was 5,157 firkins, of which 871 were second quality, 1,971 third, 2,400 fourth, 375 fifth, and 40 sixth. Prices of second quality show an advance of three shillings a cwt. over those obtained during the previous week, but thirds, fourths, and fifths, the principal qualities received, declined from two to twenty-one shillings, this being caused by the late change in the weather, so much desired. Seconds from Monday to Wednesday were quoted at 122s, but since that day they have brought 125s. Thirds, which were 118s on Saturday week, opened at 116s on Monday, fell to 114s on Tuesday, to 106s on Wednesday, to 103s on Thursday, to 101s on Friday, and to 97s on Saturday. Fourths opened on Monday at 103s; on Tuesday they dropped to 98s, on Wednesday to 92s, on Thursday to 90s, on Friday to 91s, and on Saturday to 88s. Fifths, which were 74s on Saturday week, opened on Monday at 72s; this figure they retained on Tuesday, but dropped to 71s on Wednesday; on Thursday they regained their previous quotation, 72s, and continued so for the rest of the week.—*Cork Constitution.*

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 14.—Sugar in better demand; 11,000 bags clayed Manilla sold at 38s. Rice neglected. Linseed easier.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 12.—Weather mild and wet. Supplies of British and foreign grain small; attendance good of town and country buyers, and fair trade done at rather more money for wheat and oats; barley sells well, but at 6d decline on heavy sorts. Flour held for 6d to 1s over Friday's rates.

UDSORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Supplies moderate; wheat unaltered in value, without great activity; flour quite as dear; maize slow; coast barley quite as good; beans and peas very firm; oats 6d to 1s dearer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 14.—There is little doing in either sugar or coffee, both markets being quiet; Tea—Not much life in market. Common Congou is 4½d buyers, saltpetre firm; indigo no change; tallow quiet; 53s spot; 52s May to June; 51s 6d last 6 months.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MAY 14.—Beasts and sheep sold briskly at fully 2d per 8lbs advance. Lambs, calves, and sheep were very firm. Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 2d; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 4d; veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; pork, 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8lbs. Beasts, 3,440; foreign, 240. Sheep and lambs, 22,160; foreign, 2,900. Calves, 135; foreign, 103. Pigs, 400.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 14.—The supply of cattle and sheep at this day's market was unusually small; demand slow, at very high prices for each. Cattle, 7d to 8½d; sheep, 10d to 10½d. In the wool sheep clipped, 8d to 8½d per lb; lambs, 30s to 42s each. 780 beasts and 4,780 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 14.—Market steady. Imports, 14,118, previously, 85,126. Sales probably 8,000 bales or more.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 14.—Firsts, 127s; seconds, 125s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 700 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET MAY 14.—Red wheat, 28s; barley, 20s; oats, 14s to 17s 5d.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, MAY 15TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LECTURE ROOM, KILDARE-STREET.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Meagher's Grand Circus Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THEATRE.
To be SOLD for 12 Guineas, cost £30.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Last night of "Young Lochinvar" for the Benefit of Mathews;" "Middy Ashore;" "Paris and Back for £5;" "Magic Toys;" to conclude with "The Goose with the Golden Eggs."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The public offices of the Irish Times commenced receiving packets at 4 o'clock this morning, and continued at half-past 5. The publication of the Gazette was commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the work finished at half-past one.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 34,792 copies, making an average of 5,798 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The First Delivery commences at 7-30 a.m., and comprises Letters by the Inland Mails and First Halfpenny Mail, and Letters posted at the Receiving Houses from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. at the General Post Office. The Mail arriving in Liverpool from Holyhead by early morning Train.

Second Delivery depends on the arrival of the 5th Holyhead Mail, about 11 a.m., with any letters posted in the General Post Office up to that hour.

Third Delivery at 1½ p.m., of Letters posted at the Receiving Houses in the town up to 12 noon, and at the General Post Office up to 1 p.m.

Fourth Delivery at 7 a.m. Letters from Cork, Clonmel, Limerick, Galway, Wexford, Kilkenny, Bansator, and Belfast, by day mails; from City Receiving House up to 5 p.m.; and to 6 p.m. at the General Post Office.

Letters addressed "General Post Office," or "Poste Restante," are on week days from 7.30 a.m., to 7 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The City Receiving Houses are open to sell stamps and postage foreign letters only from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day (Sunday excepted); the letters are brought themselves at 7 a.m., 12 noon, 5 and 8 p.m.

The Northern Morning Mails—Box closes at 8 a.m. Letters received until 8-5 a.m., on payment of 1d.

Kilkenny and Waterford Morning Mails at 8 a.m.

Cork and Limerick Morning Mails—Box closes at 9½ a.m. Letters received till 9-40 a.m. on payment of 1d.

The Western Morning Mails—Box closes at 10 a.m. Letters received until 10-10 a.m. on payment of 1d.

First London Mail—Box closes at 1 p.m. Letters received until 1-10 p.m. on payment of 6d.

Second London Mail—Box closes at 5 p.m. Letters received until 5-15 p.m. on payment of 6d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LUBLI
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the undernoted dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 13.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 14.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 15.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 17.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., vid Marseilles, Constantinople, India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	Six p.m., May 17. Six p.m., May 19.
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 20.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
West Coast of Africa (L.) Constantinople ..	Six p.m., May 28.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 29.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 30.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., vid Marseilles, ...	Six p.m., May 31.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 30.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Malta and Lower Canada, Providence, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS,

The Novelty of the Design consists in cutting the Trousers in such a manner that they become a complete support to the back and loins, still giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so peculiarly cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Straps and Buckle, Belt.

The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Equestrian and Military Gentlemen will find them absolutely indispensable.

They can be made to every variety of Material fitted to the present and coming season.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
SOLE INVENTORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Black Dress Coat.....	£2	10	0
Black Dress Trousers.....	£1	1	0
Black Dress Vest.....	£0	10	6
	£4	1	6

The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
64,
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 10s.
TURNCOUNT'S SURNAME.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 15.

IRELAND has hitherto been the only civilised country which did not possess a registry of births, deaths, and marriages. Even in Rome a very accurate registry is kept, and we cannot discover what valid reason the Romish priesthood has for their opposition to a systematic registry in this country. In obedience to them, the Bill for the Irish Census does not contain any clause for the registration of the people with respect to their religion. We can only say that this is a futile expedient at best, for the Bill now before the House for the registry of births, deaths and marriages will, of itself, in a few years, give a census of the people as to religion, and even a single year's experience will enable us to form a table from which pretty accurate results may be derived. It is clear, however, that, if the Roman creed actually possessed so large a majority as its votaries claim, they would rejoice to enumerate their people. It is not so, and we are at liberty to draw our own inference from the fact.

The Bill opens ominously enough with a clause declaring that the word "Lord Lieutenant" shall include in its meaning any other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland. We beg to call attention to this fact. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, and in the flying visit which Mr. Cardwell paid us, we see indications of an intention to deprive Ireland of the Lord Lieutenancy. If such were not the case, there would be no need of the clause with which the Bill opens.

The Bill provides for the division of Ireland into districts, and as local circumstances change, for the subdivision of these districts. Provision is made for the appointment of Registrars and Assistant-Registrars, and for the appointment of Deputies in case of unavoidable absence or sickness. The Registrars must reside in their districts, and their names and office must be affixed in some conspicuous place, near or on their dwellings. Her Majesty's Stationery Office is to supply books specially prepared for the purposes of registry. We observe that in the form for deaths the Irish Registry will be more complete than the English form, inasmuch as it includes a column which, in addition to the cause of death, contains also a statement as to the duration of the illness from which death resulted.

A birth or death is to be reported, in the first instance, to the Assistant-Registrar; these are to copy the entries in duplicate, and transmit a copy to the Registrar-General, who, within ten days after receiving them, must send a transcript to the office of the Registrar-General. On the first of January next year, the system of registration will begin, and from that date the Assistant-Registrars shall make their report to the District Registrars at the close of every quarter.

The clauses respecting announcements of births are necessarily stringent. The parents of a child, or, in their failure, the owner of the dwelling, or the nurse, must report the birth of a child within 42 days of its occurrence, under a penalty of twenty shillings *for each default*. The birth of every child born of Irish parents *at sea*, on board an English or Irish ship, must be reported by the captain of the vessel to the Registrar-General. This marine registry is a novel feature in the Irish Bill.

In case three months elapse before a child is registered, the parents or nurse must make a declaration before a magistrate, and pay half-a-crown fee for registration. The *name* of the child need not be given in until *six months* after the registration of birth. This clause will cure a growing evil, for it is, unhappily, the case that parents or guardians often defer the baptism of a child until it is one or two years of age.

When a *death* occurs, the nearest relatives of the deceased, or, in their absence, the owner of the house in which the death occurs, must report it, within eight days, to the Assistant-Registrar, under pain of a fine of twenty shillings. If these conditions are not complied with, then *any person* is compelled, under a fine of forty shillings, upon requisition, to give in a statement of the death.

Medical practitioners are to be furnished with printed forms, and must, under a penalty of forty shillings, *immediately* after the death of any patient, transmit to the Assistant-Registrar a certificate of the death and the cause of it. The forms are to be delivered gratis to the physicians, but the Bill contains no clause for compensation for postage or personal attendance, if required, upon the Registrar. Captains of ships, also, are bound, under a penalty of 40s., to report any deaths which may have occurred on board. Notice must also be given of the finding of any dead body, or any new-born child, *by the finder*.

The Bill touches very tenderly upon the scruples, whatever they may be, of Roman Catholic clergymen, with respect to the registry of marriages. Every Roman Catholic clergyman is to be furnished with two books, in which he may or may not register the marriages he celebrates. Should he neglect to do so, the persons thus married, and one of the parties present at the wedding, may report the marriage within six months, by appearing before the Registrar of the district. We fear the Bill will fail here; and yet, as the births must be announced, it is but natural to suppose that if the priest refuse to make a return, the parents will. Still, we think, if a small sum, say one shilling or one and sixpence, were allowed to the priest for his trouble in reporting the marriage, the registry would be more likely to be completed in proper time.

The Bill then contains clauses directing that abstracts of the registry should be annually laid before Parliament, that searches should be allowed, either as respects births or deaths, at the cost of five shillings for a general search, and one shilling for a particular search.

Then as to payment. The Assistant-Registrars of a district are to receive 6d. from the State for every entry of birth and death, and 1d. for the transcript. The Registrar-General, from whose annual reports upon agriculture we have so often quoted, is to be paid £1,200 a year. A new office also is to be appointed—that of Assistant-Registrar-General, at a salary of £500. We pity Lord Carlisle, for the appointment rests with him.

False information, either as respects deaths, births, or marriages, is to be punished by a fine of £5, or three months' imprisonment. Five pounds also is appointed to be the fine for omission of a registry, or the injury of the book. To mutilate or alter a registry intentionally, subjects the offender to punishment of a year's imprisonment, or penal servitude for three years, according to the circumstances of the cases.

Such is the Irish Bill for the registration of births, deaths and marriages. If carried out fairly—and, as far as Mr. Donnelly is concerned, we have no reason to doubt that it will—we shall soon have an accurate and complete registry of the population of Ireland and its fluctuations. We do not perceive, however, any provision for a weekly return for Dublin similar to that which is issued for London. This is an omission which should certainly be supplied.

GARIBALDI is said to have landed with his forces at Marsala. This city is a fortified seaport at the western extremity of Sicily, close to the site of the ancient Lilybeum, so familiar to all classical students. The city was built by the Saracens, who succeeded to the Romans as they had to the Carthaginians. Its ancient name indicates "the land next Africa." It is by no means a small town, as, at the last census, it contained 12,000 inhabitants. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and is even stronger, as regards position, than the ancient Lilybeum.

Here, then, Garibaldi has taken port. We know nothing except from the telegrams which, it must be remembered, pass through the hands of Neapolitan officials. As far as we can judge from imperfect data, Garibaldi ran in between an island which faces the harbour and the city. Here he was met by some Neapolitan and English vessels. The former fired upon Garibaldi's force, but were compelled to cease by the English vessels, whose officers were on shore; when the latter returned to their ships the Neapolitans were allowed to practise with ball against the vessels of Garibaldi's squadron. But by that time all had disembarked, and were in full contest with the Neapolitan garrison on the shore.

The Neapolitan telegrams boast that they sunk one vessel belonging to Garibaldi's squadron and captured another. Most likely they found no enemy to meet them on board. The crews and captains of the ships were landed by Garibaldi at Genoa, he himself taking the tiller in hand; for, amongst his other qualifications, Garibaldi can boast of seamanship. Probably, when he landed his men, he cared little for the ships; he staked his all upon this throw, and would not be likely to lessen the force available for attack by attempting to defend the ships, which were now useless to him.

But it would appear that all parties were well aware of the point at which Garibaldi intended to land. We have a Neapolitan fleet, some English steamers, and a force on shore. The part taken by the English vessels certainly requires explanation. Marsala is not a safe harbour, nor is it one to which English vessels are in the habit of resorting. What brought them there at that particular moment? and, if danger was anticipated, why were the officers on shore? If the statement of the Neapolitan telegrams be correct, England, under Lord John Russell's foreign policy, has taken a very decided step, and one which may produce very serious consequences. We wish well to Garibaldi: who does not? Still the presence of English vessels at Marsala at such a moment seems to indicate something more than chance.

The *Times* on Horse Guards Favouritism.

Immense exertions, exertions which weigh heavily on every household in the land, are being made to place and keep this country in a state of defence. Every recruit who can be collected from the villages of our agricultural counties—who can be enticed from his lounge on the London pavement—who can be persuaded to give up the monotonous labour of the factory or the dreary existence of the mine—is enlisted in the service. Measure after measure has been introduced to ensure a supply of able seamen; one device after another has been tried to make the comparatively small army at our command efficient as a protection. The Militia has been reorganised, and is kept up at a lavish expense, the authorities being forced to put up with desertion and imposition of every kind, since even a force with many deficiencies is better than no force at all. The state of Europe is just now so uncertain, the elements of disquiet are so many, that the nation with one accord has called out for the strengthening of the national armaments, and by a noble effort of patriotism has provided for the public security by a Volunteer levy. All this, however, has not been done without a serious addition to the burdens of the State; financial embarrassment stares us in the face, and the wisest economists are beginning to cry out against any further remission of taxes, since all may be necessary to enable the country to pay its way.

Yet we are all in earnest in this matter—that there shall be a good army, which shall make up by the excellence of its quality for the deficiency of its numbers. With the full assent, and, indeed, under the impulse of the public, every means have been used during the last few years to encourage a higher and more professional spirit in our land forces. Since the evil days of Sebastopol we are glad to think that things have changed much for the better. An officer dreads the reputation of being a mere carpet knight. The regiments which have little opportunity of seeing service, and which were entered heretofore by young men principally for the pleasure of wearing a fine uniform, have fallen into something like discredit. Cornets are with difficulty found for the Household Cavalry, and even the Heavy Dragoons are at discount. In the meantime the corps where there is the greatest scope for merit are attracting a more earnest and hard working class of men. The Engineers and Artillery will in a few years be equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The Line, in spite of its certain banishment for years to unhealthy colonies or remote Indian stations, is popular with the flower of our youths, who compete for commissions with as much eagerness as if the pay were a real maintenance, and the work merely a light amusement or occupation.

The rehabilitation of the British Army has been mainly the work of the nation itself, speaking through the Press. There has, we admit, been little cause of complaint of late. The authorities seem to have seen the rottenness of "the system," and to have been converted to the opinions which were at first so unpopular with the military world. But we must not expect to advance too quickly. The "old Adam" of favouritism and jobbing has evidently not yet been entirely put off, and we have to animadvert on a backsliding which deserves a temperate but firm admonition. The regenerate Horse Guards has fallen back into its old practices. Nothing that was done in the bad days before 1854 could be more reprehensible than the appointment of Major-General Grey to the command of a regiment. In commenting on these cases we know that we must necessarily excite a great deal of bitterness and animosity. Among those who abuse the *Times* probably not one in a hundred owes his prejudice to any conduct of ours on a public question. As a congregation cares little about being called "miserable sinners" in a general way, so we might write against Conservative tactics without alienating a single follower of Lord Derby, and might argue against the indiscriminate remission of taxation without disgusting a single Freetrader. But remarks on a private individual, however fair, however much within the scope of legitimate criticism, however strictly confined to public matters, are never forgiven by him, his family, his dependants, and his friends. Yet we shall never shrink from remarking on improper appointments, for it is our duty to write what men of sense are everywhere saying in conversation, and little good would be done by m

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, p.m.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MONDAY.—The principal members of the diplomatic corps, excepting the Minister for Turkey, were received by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared to them that the state of the Cabinet since Turkey is becoming so intolerable that Russia is on the point of addressing strong remonstrances to the Porte in favour of Greece, and hopes to obtain the support of the other Powers. It is asserted that the journey of M. de Bradtking to Paris, where he will replace Count Kisseleff, as Ambassador of Russia, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia, in reference to Asia Minor, where the agitation is gradually increasing.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN MAILS.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—The British and North American mail steamer America arrived here this afternoon, from Boston on the 2nd, and Halifax on the 4th inst. She brings a large number of passengers and 28,000 dols. in specie.

The steamers Canada, North Briton, and New York had arrived out.

NEW YORK, MAY 1ST.—Two fugitive slaves, from Maryland, were arrested, and, after an examination before Commissioner Betts, were sentenced to be sent back to their owners, in Maryland.

The municipal authorities of this city have appropriated 20,000 dols., and engaged the first floor of Minors, Leland's Metropolitan Hotel, for the Japanese Embassy, which they will occupy on their arrival in the city.

The Japanese Embassy daily expected at Washington, whither they proceed direct.

The suspension of the house of Fredwell, Perry, and Norton, of the Eagle Farm ace, Albany, is announced Liabilities, 600,000 dols.

Californian dates (overland) received to April 30th. The steamer which left on that day for Panama took 1,300,000 dols. tre asure.

Gold receipts, via San Francisco, for the quarter ending March, nearly 11,000,000 dollars. Mining news favourable. Markets generally unchanged.

CHARLESTON, 2ND MAY.—In the National Democratic Convention, the balloting resulted as follows:—Regular Convention had 12 ballots for candidate. Presidency—Douglas receiving, on last ballot, 150 half-votes out of 251; 202 votes necessary to choice. Accounts of the non-adoption platform satisfactory to South. Nine Southern States have seceded, and formed a Convention.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—The Hamburg and American Company's steamer Hamona, with New York dates to the 1st instant, arrived off Hurst Castle at 12-25 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 1ST MAY.—Stocks, dull, lower. Illinois, 59½; Reading, 42½; Erie, 16; York Central, 78½. Flour quiet; wheat, downward tendency; corn steady; pork dull.

NEW ORLEANS, 30TH APRIL.—Cotton sales, 5,500 bales. Market quiet and steady, at 10½ to 11 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, 1ST MAY.—Market quiet. Sales, 6,500 bales, at 10½ to 11 cents. Receipts, 3 days, 7,500; increased receipts all ports, 766,500; cotton to Liverpool, 5-16.

GRAND CANAL BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

[By Special Telegram.]

London, Monday Night.

Sir Richard Griffith to-day laid before the committee of the House of Lords, on this bill, a new schedule of which the committee adopted. The railway companies declined to take the bill with Sir Richard Griffith's schedule, and obtained leave to withdraw the bill. The bill was consequently withdrawn, and the proceedings terminated.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

PARIS, MONDAY.—In order to arrange the questions of Savoy, M. Thouvenel has added the following declaration to the programme which has been drawn up by France, on the subject of the conference for better preserving to the districts of Chablais and Faucigny the character of neutrality stipulated by the article 92 of the final act of Vienna. France consents that the said districts shall remain without the line of the French Customs, and they shall form a separate commercial zone, under special regulations.

The news published in the "Bund," that the Court of the Tuileries proposes, or has proposed, to Switzerland any pecuniary indemnity is unfounded. France, besides, will now consent less than ever to any cession of the territory of Savoy in favour of Switzerland.

PIEDMONT AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, MAY 14.—At the time when the Federal Council protested at Turin against the annexation of the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny to France, Count Cavour answered in a despatch that by virtue of the Treaty of 24th March, King Victor Emmanuel having ceded to France all his rights touching the said neutralised districts, Piedmont intends to remain apart from the disputes between France resulting from the annexation. On this declaration of Count Cavour, Austria now founds her refusal to admit Piedmont to the proposed Conference. From the moment when, by the avowal of Count Cavour, Piedmont was no longer interested in the matter in question, she could not claim the right of participating in the Conference by virtue of the protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1860; she could only take part in a Conference under the title of a great power: but the right of Piedmont to such a title is contested, not only by Austria but by other Great Powers.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, MONDAY.—The provincial journals of Chambery have addressed a note to the Sardinian Government, demanding that the Treaty of Cession of Savoy shall be promptly carried into effect, in order to avoid dangers, uncertainty, and suspension of business.

The "Opinione Nationale" of Turin states, that the discussion of the Treaty will take place next week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is expected to arrive here this evening.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

PARIS, MONDAY.—Despatches from Turin confirm the news of the disembarkation of Garibaldi, of the capture of the steamer Piedmont, and of the destruction of the Lombardo.

The *Moniteur* of Turin publishes a letter of Garibaldi, to M. Rubattino, excusing himself for having taken the steamers Piedmont and Lombardo, on the ground that it was done in the interest of the national cause.

EVACUATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.

The "Ami de la Religion" believes itself able to announce that the dates for the gradual evacuation of Rome by the French troops are fixed. The first detachment would leave shortly. General Goyon has been nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Count de Monemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.

MAY 14.—MR. BARON CHANNELL commenced summing up at a quarter-past ten this morning, and concluded at a quarter to six. He said he could not see any motive on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Plumpton to prefer a false charge, and although it was most improbable that any one in the position of Mr. Hatch had committed the act on the first night the child was taken to his house, yet the annals of courts presented many instances where persons of high position had been guilty of most atrocious crimes. He made this remark in order that the jury might not be induced to give too much weight to the circumstance of the extreme improbability of the charge, and be induced thereby to come to too hasty a conclusion. The jury then retired to consider their verdict. On their return they found Eugenia Plummer guilty of perjury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Pays," a semi-official journal of Paris, now blames Naples for not following the counsels tendered by France and England. Had this been done, it says, an expedition of a few hundred men would not be considered by Europe as a serious danger for such an important state as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" considers the language as a very pregnant confirmation of the previous rumour.

The Paris Bourse, instead of continuing to set his face against the value of Turkish to Piedmont, is beginning to recover, and offers compensation for his own loss by the rise it causes to ensue for.

Mr. Baron Channell has been occupied the whole of the day in summing up the evidence on the Hatch case. The general impression appears to be that the jury will be unable to come to a decision, and that they will be discharged without giving a verdict.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord WODEHOUSE in reply to the Marquis of Normanby, consented to lay on the table any papers the Government might be in possession of relative to the expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily.

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved for a return of the gunboats built per contract since 1859, the names of the contractors and the present condition of the vessels. It was necessary to see with whom the responsibility rested. The P. Warrior might be a very clever man, but he was totally unfit for the office of the Surveyor of the Navy. It was more especially necessary that they should have full information inasmuch as new contracts amounting to a million sterling should have been entered into.

The Duke of SOMERSET said he was perfectly willing to grant the returns, which were similar to those already ordered by the Commons.

The Marquis of TOWNSHEND said that an inquiry was most necessary, and ought to be full and searching.

The motion was agreed to.

The Selling and Hawking (Goods on Sunday Bill, and the Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill, passed through committee.

The Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Offences against the Person, the Larceny, the Forgery, the Malicious Injuries against Property, the Coinage Offences, the Accessories and Abettors, the Criminal Statutes Repeal, and the Customs Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships adjourned at 9-20 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. BAINES, said, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Rowland Hill, it was not intended to proceed this session with the Newspaper Conveyance Bill.

Mr. A. STUART asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Government have turned their attention to collections of money being made there chiefly, as well as in other parts of the Empire, for the use of the Sovereign of the Papal States; whether they believe that such may be used, or other means adopted for enlisting subjects of her Majesty for the army of that Power; and whether, if such be illegal, Government will take measures to check any agents in the matter?

Mr. CARDWELL said Government had turned their attention to the subject, and would take steps to put a stop to these proceedings.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the irregularity of Thursday, when the wine licence resolutions were reported on same evening on which they were agreed to, moved that the proceedings in this instance be declared null and void.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to, and the resolutions ordered to be reported to-morrow (this day).

The House then went into committee on the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill.

On clause 14th,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed to assimilate the hours of closing of the houses licensed to sell wine with those of the beer houses.

Mr. SPOONER protested against legalising the Sunday trading in these houses.

Mr. BAINES moved an amendment prohibiting refreshment houses opening on Sunday.

After a long discussion the amendment was negatived on clause 35.

Mr. HARDY moved an amendment, admitting the exemption of the Vintners' Company, which he said was often abused.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed it, as the matter was dealt with by the London Corporation Bill.

The amendment was negatived by 97 to 90.

On clause 36,

Mr. AYRTON moved that the operation of the act be extended to Scotland.

Lord FERMOY demanded that it should be extended to Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that a bill for Ireland was in course of preparation; with regard to Scotland it would bebetter to wait till the report of the commissioners was issued, as the licensing system in Scotland was altogether peculiar.

On clause 12, one of the reserve clauses, considerable discussion took place on the proposal to give the power of granting licences to the metropolitan police magistrates. It was urged that the power was given to the county magistrates in other counties, and there was no reason why there should be a special exception in Middlesex.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that as the feeling of the House was in favour of the Middlesex magistrates, he would undertake to alter the clause to that effect in bringing up the report.

The clause was agreed to.

After some further debate the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1-15 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Somersetshire Stakes—4 to 1 agst Cock-a-Hoop; 9 to 1 agst Telegram; 7 to 1 Philomel; 8 to 1 agst Proctor; 9 to 1 agst Tomandjo; 10 to 1 agst Taken.

Derby—4 to 1 agst the field (offered); 6 to 1 agst Vampire (taken); 6 to 1 agst Thormen; 12 to 1 agst Buccaneer (taken); 25 to 1 agst Horror (taken); 33 to 1 agst St. Albert (offered); 50 to 1 agst Caps Flyaway (taken); 6 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 66 to 1 agst Brother to Rainbow (taken).

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The market opened flat. Rentes were last quoted at 69.75, at which price they closed, showing a decline of 10 centimes since Thursday.

Correspondence.

THE ENLISTING FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We are not fond of seeing our cogitations in print, and, therefore, trouble you with them as seldom as possible. But there are times, sir, when the conduct of our neighbour is so strange and inconsistent, so obstinately and wrongheadedly foolish, that we cannot refrain from calling your attention to it, and that of your readers also. During the past week, then, rumours have been rife throughout the city that "squads" of young "men-milliners," belonging to some of the large drapery establishments, have laid down the "yard" and the "scissors," and fled from behind the counter, in order to take up the musket and sword, and join the Papal Army. Names, too, have oozed out of men aiding and abetting this secret enlistment for the Papal Army, who might have been thought to have possessed more shrewdness of head than to lend themselves to any such silly proceedings. They are not, sir, noisy, swaggering, busy-bodies, spouting from the platform every now and then extravagant "blarneyings" about their loyalty to old P. P., and hatred to all the world beside. No, but they are sleek-looking, closet-dreaming quill-drivers, who crowd with metaphors and tropes everything they write as thickly as the actor sticks spangles on the dress in which he does the Indian Emperor. They are near neighbours of you own, sir. Hitherto it has always been thought that our countrymen's sympathies were with the struggling "Nationalities," whoever or whatever they might be—Hungarians, Poles, Canadians, Belgians, or French. This was the general opinion ever since I can remember anything about political movements. It must be changed now; for to keep down the Italian people, and hinder them from gaining their freedom, is the great aim of a certain portion of our countrymen. To uphold the worst system of government throughout Europe these young men are leaving our shores for Rome. Every steamer which left our quays during the past week for Liverpool carried away some of these misguided young men. What must be the influence of that system, sir, which can make men veer round like a weathercock, and act so inconsistently with their previous history and character?—made them turn, in a few weeks, from being the encouragers of rebellion, all the world over, into the upholders of despotism in Italy. Hills, to-be-sure, may look green far away, and the Papal hill just now looks very green in "Auld Ireland." But a closer view will dim its brightness—at least to the youths who have gone out. But how desperate must have become the state of the Church, and its head, when carnal weapons have to be used to maintain them. Peter once drew the sword to defend the Founder of the Church, but he was ordered to sheath it again, because it was not in that way that He and His teaching were to be defended. How different is the conduct of him who claims to be His vicar upon earth! He has no scruples about the employment of carnal weapons for the maintenance of his power; nor is he scrupulous about where he gets his "bravoes" from either. His enthusiasm may inveigle away a few thousands of good Queen Victoria's subjects if they like, and he will say nothing against them or their proceedings. The enlistment, sir, is being carried on as effectually as if a Papal agent had set office again in the heart of the city for the subject. As you announced the other day, in a telegram, that a thousand Irishmen had arrived at Trieste, on their way to Ancona, I have begged to call your attention to the way in which the men leave Ireland to join the Pope's Army.—I am, sir, your constant reader,

Dublin, 15th May, 1860. JACOBUS.

RECRUITS FOR THE PAPAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I notice that a letter has been received from Trieste, stating that the enlistment for the Papal Army has been eminently successful, and if the number of Irish recruits increase they will be sent from Cork to Civita Vecchia.

May I ask, by whose authority that one single Irishman was enlisted? Was it for the purpose of assisting the Roman Catholic religion, and also their secret societies, or not? or to turn the peasantry against their loyal Sovereign, the Queen? Is there no law that any persons taking service in a foreign army, without the assent of the reigning Sovereign, is liable to punishment? I think, sir, this something ought to be done to put a stop to the underhand system which is now going on, as well as to the kidnapping of children. Seeing that I have written more than I intended, I must now stop,—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. J. B.

I enclose my card.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A general meeting of the above society was held last evening.

Rev. Professor Jellett, T.C.D., in the chair.

There were two papers on the list—the first by Major Blakely "On the Practical Application of a Principle announced to the Academy by R. Mallett, Esq., and some remarks on Rifled Cannon." The second, by George J. Stacey, Esq., "On the Propagation of Waves."

Major Blakely said that for at least two centuries the system of casting spherical grooves in small arms was known; and thirteen hundred years ago the system was fully understood and explained by Robins, in his work upon artillery. That author also pointed out the range which might be attained by elongated shot. But although the principle was known so early, no practical progress was made in it until the year 1823, when Captain Norton made some experiments with elongated bullets; but these experiments were more fully carried out subsequently in France. It was a very singular thing that although the system of rifling guns was known as regarded small arms, it was not applied to cannon until very recently. Major Blakely then proceeded to give a history of the progress of this invention on the Continent, as well as in England and the United States. He also alluded to the Lancaster, the Whitworth, and the other guns constructed for the purpose of projecting balls a great distance; but the great difficulty found in the use of all these guns was that they burst with even a moderate charge of powder, so that the great object now to be attained in the construction of these guns was to make them sufficiently strong to resist the internal pressure. This difficulty was not overcome until Mr. Mallett proposed his principle in 1855, in which he recommended the cannons to be made of tubes or layers, the one placed over the other, the degree of compression of which was to be ascertained by calculations. The compression of the inner tubes was necessary so to be ascertained, to prevent the inner part breaking before the outer part was equally affected. Major Blakely then explained, in a very minute manner, by means of large drawings, the construction of rifled cannon, which consists of concentrical laminæ, or layers, which system is absolutely necessary to give sufficient strength to the gun. No rifled cannon could succeed if made of one mass, as the older guns were, and their success up to the present has been due, not to the number of grooves in them, nor to their polygonal sections, but solely to their additional strength.

Dr. Harte was next requested to make some observations upon the subject. He entered at considerable length into the interviews which he had with Mr. Mallett, who consulted him upon the construction of his monster mortar. Mr. Mallett called his attention to the fact, that, in the ordinary construction of guns, the strain was so much greater on the interior surface than on the exterior, at the same time that they almost invariably burst. His great object was to construct a mortar which would not be open to this objection; in other words, that the strain should be made to fall upon all parts of the bore, and not upon a particular portion of it. His (Dr. Harte's) idea at first was that it should be constructed of different kinds of metal, but Mr. Mallett did not think that different metals could be obtained for this purpose. Dr. Harte then explained the construction and principle of Mr. Mallett's gun, which, he said, was much more deserving of attention than was commonly thought.

Mr. Mallett next offered some interesting observations upon the subject. He said that when he consulted Dr. Harte, in 1854, he had only a general mechanical idea of the gun which he was about to construct. He knew, however, that it would be much stronger than those made in the old way, but he had no precise idea of the amount of compression which would exist upon the several layers or tubes of which the gun would consist, and it was to ascertain that, especially, that he consulted Dr. Harte. Major Blakely's investigations were quite independent of his own, which he believed were first given in a pamphlet published at the end of June 1855, but the general construction of the mortar as it now stands was fully known to himself (Mr. Mallett) in 1854, in which year he consulted Captain Boxer and Captain Portlock as to the expediency of adopting it in the siege of Sebastopol. In fact, his original intention was to construct mortars to throw large shells into that town. Mr. Mallett, although claiming the honour of fully understanding the principle on which his gun is constructed in 1854, still did not lay claim to the original idea, which he attributed to a French Artillery officer, named Thierry, who in his work upon the subject showed that he had the idea of constructing such cannon in 1834, and that he then laboured under the same difficulties as to the construction of this sort of gun as he (Mr. Mallett) did in 1854. Mr. Mallett then narrated the manner in which he communicated his invention to the Government, and the difficulties which he had to contend with in overcoming the prejudices of the ordnance authorities at Woolwich. He said that although his mortar had thrown a shell nearly two miles, and had answered all his expectations, meeting with no accident except a very trivial one, he was placed in the unpleasant position of not having his invention fully tested, for the Government, by their last report, declined to expend any more money upon it, though, if the experiments were continued, he was sure that these mortars would be found capable of throwing balls three or four miles if necessary. Mr. Mallett concluded his observations by remarking that the utility of rifled cannon was vastly overrated, and that when the several European nations had provided themselves with them they would derive little advantage from them. On motion Major Blakely's paper was ordered to be printed, and, a general discussion having taken place upon it, the several speakers were requested to hand in abstracts of their observations for the same purpose. The discussion having lasted until after ten o'clock, the reading of the second paper was deferred till the next meeting.

Programme of Music to be performed by the Band of the Third King's Own Light Dragoons, at the Flower Show, Mountpleasant-square, on to-morrow (Wednesday) May 16th, 1860.

1. March—"Duke of Kent" ..... Auber.
2. Overture—"Massaniello" ..... Auber.
3. Quadrille—"Jenny Bell" ..... Musard.
4. Selection—"Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer.
5. Valse—"Parting Vows" ..... H. Hardy.
6. Selection—"La Traviata" ..... Verdi.
7. Galop—"The Debût" ..... Arban.

HARRY HARDY, Bandmaster, King's Own Light Dragoons.

The Queen's birthday, we understand, will be kept as a holiday in the office of the General Valuation of Ireland (Sir Richard Griffith's), being a Government establishment since the 1st of April, under the Act 23rd Vic., cap. 4

LIBRARY SOCIETY, NEW-ROW SOUTH.—A paper will be read this evening by Mr. George T. Crother. Subject—"The History of Dogma." Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock. Admission free.

Her Majesty's hired screw transport Indiana arrived at Trinidad on the 19th with three companies of the 14th Regiment on board, who are to take the place of the detachment of the 49th Regiment about to leave the island.

40,000 Russians are concentrated on the Pruth, and 30,000 Turks are at Widden.

A new immoveable green is making a noise at Lyons. A note, from the hand of M. de Montigny, the French consul at Shanghai, has originated the discovery. M. de Montigny affirmed that the Chinese green, so much esteemed in dyeing, was extracted from the bark of the buckthorn. This wood, which happens to grow in great abundance in the environs of Lyons, became immediately subjected to chemical experiment, and the result has proved most satisfactory. The green is produced perfectly fast, and of a most beautiful tint. The difference in price from that hitherto imported from China being in the proportion of 40 to 50 francs to 500 francs the kilo.

THE NEW FRENCH ACQUISITION IN THE RED SEA.—M. Prevost Paradol writes in the "Presse"—The "Nord" contains some interesting details of the acquisition which the French Government has just made in the Red Sea, and which the "Times" has unexpectedly made known to all the world. The Bay of Adoulis, and the neighbouring islands of Issoe and Ocda, have been just ceded to us by a treaty concluded with a King of Abyssinia, whose title, it is said, is sufficiently good to exclude all reclamation on the part of the Porte. This acquisition will be less disputed than that of Perim; it is more advantageous in itself, for Perim is only a dry rock, while our new possessions are of some extent and fertility; but the situation of the island of Perim seems better in a military point of view, since it commands the entrance to the Red Sea. The "Nord" addresses on the subject of our new annexation a singular reproach to the French press—that of having neglected to recommend it to the Government, and not having urged it to counterbalance the English influence by acquisitions of this kind. The "Nord" has a very false notion of the situation of the French journals if it believes them disposed of themselves, and without any inspiration, to take the initiative in such delicate matters.

A Frankfort journal states that M. Auer, the director of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, was to have been arrested on a charge of falsifying coupons, and of being an accomplice in the affair of Kyastien, but that he had absconded.

AUSTRALIA.—The clipper ship White Star, Captain Kerr, arrived in the Mersey on Friday night, from Melbourne, after a passage of 74 days. She was off Queenstown a week previously, 69 days out, but was detained in the Channel by easterly and light winds. She brought 11,123 ounces of gold on freight, and the following passengers:—Mrs. R. J. Jaffray, child, and servant, Mrs. and Masters E. and A. Halsted, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan and child, Mrs. Watson, Revds. John Hill, John Lane, and Robert S. Downing, Messrs. Stephen Donovan, John Harney, John O'Shaughnessy, jun., Matthew O'Shaughnessy, Ceran O'Shaughnessy, J. M. Averne, W. A. Faille, Henry Godfrey, John Godfrey, and E. Bugros in the saloon; 24 in the second cabin; and 154 passengers in the intermediate and steerage.

The Paris gentlemen is silent that Garibaldi is doing the work of England.

There is great mortality amongst lambs in the south of England. One farmer, near Winchester, has sustained a loss of upwards of £300 through the mortality. The animals are struck with disease, and die almost immediately.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, the three o'clock Special Religious Service was held in the above-named Hall, when the Rev. Dr. M. Dill was the preacher. The subject of his discourse was, "The joy of the angels over a repentant sinner." The congregation was large. The service was commenced with singing one of the beautifully reverential hymns of the sacred poet of Olney, William Cowper; after which the preacher offered up a long and earnest prayer, and afterwards read the 15th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, from the tenth verse of which he took his text. He began by drawing attention to the fact that it must seem strange to them all that the angelic hosts, who might be inhabiting the myriads of worlds floating around them in space, should sing Hosannas of joy over the repentance of one sinner. To them it was mostly a matter of small importance whether their neighbour was converted or not; but it was not so with the angels, for it was a source of joy to them. It was strange that what seemed to the angels everything should scarcely move a pulse amongst themselves! The question then was, did the angels feel too much or too little? A mistake on their (the angels') part could make no difference to them; but a mistake on their (the congregation's) might prove most disastrous. Joy, he said, was one of the highest emotions of the mind; and, what might be only common or insipid in Heaven, would be ecstatic on the earth; and this high emotion was excited in the minds of the heavenly hosts by the knowledge that one poor sinner had repented. The blessed beings above did not wait for the time when "the knowledge of the Lord would cover the earth as the waters cover the deep," or until another Pentecostal time had come. No! but they manifested their joy over the saving of one poor soul, no matter whether it was the soul of some crowned monarch or houseless wanderer—some poor Lazarus, or even murderer, whom his country would not let live any longer; or that of some poor boy in a Sabbath-school, whose existence was not known in the next street. The angels felt joy over the repentance of any one of these; and they were creatures of the highest endowments, "whose wisdom excelleth in strength." Their intellects soared above everything terrestrial, and, doubtless, into regions of which they were not cognisant. Their hearts, too, excelled in purity. Although it was likely their minds were finite, and that many things were unknown to them, yet, what they did know they knew correctly. And, oh! (he said) what must their knowledge be! In their character as angels or messengers it would be their duty to visit worlds upon worlds throughout space; and, oh! what might be their knowledge in relation to some of them! They were beings filling the highest ranks of created intelligence, and might be denominated the aristocracy of creation. As to their age, it was known that they had existed for 6,000 years; for at the creation they shouted together for joy. All this time they had been employed in studying the wonders of the Almighty, and if Sir Isaac Newton could, from having grown from an infant and spare child, weigh the earth and measure the stars with his weak human intellect by the time he had reached the age of forty, where must they be now in knowledge, with nothing to impede their means of study? Why, they must have exhausted many branches of knowledge which mankind knew nothing about. Following this aspect of the intelligence and knowledge of the Heavenly Hosts a little further, the divine next turned to consider what it was that awakened this joy in the angels. It was not any changes of man's own—it was not admiration of reforms such as King Herod brought about—nor was it by exhibiting fear such as Felix did when he trembled—nor by shedding tears, such as Esau shed—nor remorse like that of Judas. No; it was only the penitence of the broken and contrite hearts which would awaken it. The beholding of the mystery of the Gospel—how God had prepared a way by which the worst sinner might get forgiveness. It was the beholding of the glorious mystery of the Gospel, which, like a new rainbow, was over-stretching the throne of God, and shedding new light upon it which made them rejoice. He next proceeded to notice the great love of the angels, when they rejoice so much over the salvation of man, whose joys pass away like a fleeting vapour. The angels who were in existence, and saw Babylon the Great reduced to a heap, and Rome laid in ruins, and would be in existence when Dublin was no more, and the place whereon they were standing would be ploughed over, took a deep interest in their eternal welfare; and he would therefore impress upon them the duty of repentance. He continued to draw attention to the great value of their souls, when the highest statesmen of intelligence took so deep an interest in their salvation. The discourse was delivered in a deep-toned voice, with much earnestness of manner, which produced a marked effect upon the auditory. It was also of a most interesting character, and quite new to most of those present, who listened to it with the deepest attention. The proceedings were brought to a close with praise and prayer.

Irish Fairs.

MAY FAIR OF DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, MONDAY.—As was anticipated, this fair was one of the largest we have had for a length of time. On yesterday, additional numbers of dealers came in, and on last night crowds were round each hotel and lodging-house, begging for admittance, even to sleep on chairs or other conveniences for any money. At four o'clock this morning the business may be said to have commenced, and between nine and twelve o'clock the heavy buyers assembled, and sales were rapidly concluded. The show of stores was truly great; that of cattle small, the latter going as high as £3 13s. 6d. per cwt. Owing to stores the demand for those of a good quality was good; those of an inferior description met with no buyers. Three-years-old, two do. and yearlings (heifers) averaged respectively, from £9 to £12 10s., from £7 to £10, and from £2 15s. to £4 10s. per head. Store bullocks ranged, for same ages, at from £10 to £15, from £8 to £10 10s., and from £3 to £5 each. Young cattle of all descriptions were in plentiful supply. Dry stock and strippers were numerous, and in good request at from £6 to £12 each. Springing cows and dairy cattle were also numerous, and met an excellent demand at from £12 to £22. 10s. each.

The horse fair was very large, but buying was very slow. Several very fine animals were shown off, varying in figures according to breed and description, the principal business being generally in the evening. Up to the present the sales are not numerous.

The sheep and pig fairs were well stocked, and a fair demand was experienced, at an advance on late quotations. Mutton went as high as 9½d. per lb. in sink, bowering to 7½d. according to the quality of that on show. The lamb department was well stocked, and numbers moved off at from 20s. to 25s. each. Bacon may be entered at from 52s. to 58s. per cwt.; small pigs sold at from £6 to £9 10s., and bonhams at £1 and 30s. each. The weather was most propitious to the business transactions of the fair, which were large and numerous.

CLARA FAIR—MAY 12TH.

The May fair of Clara was well supplied with stock. The demand also was good, owing to the favourable change in the weather. Three-year-old heifers, in good condition, were quickly picked up at prices varying from eight to twelve pounds. George Rowe, Esq., got 50s. for a lot of fat heggots. Several lots of heggots were bought at prices from 30s. to 40s. Fat pigs were in good demand at from 50s. to 97s. a cwt. Bonhams from 10s. to 14s.

HELTUCKAN FAIR.—The above fair was held on Friday. There was a fair supply of stock. Fat cows were scarce, and realised from 40s to 45s per cwt. Milch cows were brought up at prices varying from £3 to £15 each; store cows from £3 to £9; two year old heifers from £5 to £8; yearlings £3 10s to £4. Fat sheep were scarce and in good demand, prices from 45s to 50s each; store sheep from 30s to 40s each; heggets from 20s to 35s each; lambs from 10s to 25s each. Some pigs rated from 35s to 55s each; sucklings from 20s to 30s per couple; fair demand for all descriptions of stock.

ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGERS.—In company with a few black swans, wild ducks, pied geese, &c., which have arrived in Liverpool by the Lightning and Great Britain from Melbourne, a case of some of the principal snakes of Australia has been received by Mr. Edward Wilson, for presentation to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. They have been placed there in the society's splendid collection of serpents, having arrived in first-rate health and condition, and are interesting as the first Australian snakes ever introduced into England.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

EXCURSION OF MILL-WORKERS.—Saturday last, the Messrs. Mitchell, of Crumlin Road Mills, gave their workers an excursion trip to Marsin Park, Castledawson, by a special train on the Belfast and Ballymena Railway line. Between 400 and 500 workers, male and female, proceeded cars from the mill to the terminus, York Road, and returned in the evening by cars to the mills, these being about ninety cars engaged for this purpose. The excursionists, shortly after arriving in the park, were supplied with an excellent dejeuner, provided by the Messrs. Mitchell. The day was spent in healthful recreation and enjoyment, and the party returned to Belfast in the evening at about seven o'clock.—*Belfast News Letter.*

The *Espero* of Turin, speaking of the men who have joined Garibaldi in his expedition, says:—"Some of them are dressed in red blouses and felt hats like those worn in the Tyrol; others have long grey frockcoats. There are 130 bersaglieri among them, armed with the best rifles that could be obtained. Most of the volunteers have made the last campaigns in Italy. MM. Nino Bixio and Sisteri have joined the expedition."

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—An earthquake has caused serious damage in Hayti; a large number of houses were thrown down, and a great many people seriously wounded; had the undulations lasted a second longer, it is said not a single house would have been left standing at Port-au-Prince. A series of slight shocks were felt several days after, which threw the inhabitants into such a state of alarm that they abandoned their houses and took up their abode in tents. In the town of L'Acaye, in the south, 154 houses were thrown down, and a great many inmates severely wounded. At the seaport of Miragoane the sea rose to a tremendous height, doing much damage to parts of the town near the water, and a large number of houses were declared uninhabitable. The inhabitants were reduced to great distress.

PULLINGER AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have been engaged in the most rigid and severe examinations into the transactions of members of that establishment with Pullinger. They have required from them, or from brokers, the most detailed accounts of their dealings with that criminal, and they have had before them the members of a firm, now no longer in the house, which failed in consequence of their transactions with Pullinger. From the investigations so far as they have gone, it now turns out that Pullinger's Stock Exchange speculations were for years successful; that as these be made considerable profits, receiving on one occasion a day as much as £7,000; that he owed the firm which failed at the time of its failure as much, it is said, as £90,000, which he did not meet, although shortly before he placed £10,000 to their credit; and that he took up and received large amounts of stock, and that the amount of losses which he paid to members of the Stock Exchange reached somewhere about £60,000. He had, however, it is asserted, large transactions with a person who was not a member of the Stock Exchange, and these transactions resulted, it is believed, in a loss to a similar amount. If this be correct, about £100,000 of the money abstracted from the Union Bank is accounted for; but what has become of the stock he received is not yet ascertained; and as the stock principally consisted of foreign bonds, it becomes very difficult to trace. The investigations of the Stock Exchange Committee are, however, by no means over, and there is a determination in that body to leave no stone unturned in probing the whole affair to the bottom. In their investigations it is only due to the incriminated members of the house to say that they have afforded the committee the fullest information. A difficulty, however, arises in getting at the whole truth from the fact that the outside speculator is now dead, and that, although he left both property and representatives, the Committee of the Stock Exchange has no authority over them. It is thereby established by the committee that Pullinger was largely engaged in gambling on the Stock Exchange. It is presumed that the committee will make public a full report on the subject.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

The great event of the week is the armed expedition of Garibaldi in support of the Sicilian insurgents. That brave and honest man gathered together some 2,500 men, of all classes, all enthusiastic in the cause of Italian liberty, and embarked from the neighbourhood of Genoa, in three steamers, on the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th instant. Most of these men were the soldiers who had served under him at Cavalcatore *degli Alpi* in the late Italian war, and who had won immortal glory by their conduct at Brescia, and a dozen other places. It must not be supposed, however, that they are, in any sense of the word, mercenaries; they receive no pay and look for promotion, and are, for the greater part, men of family and fortune in Italy, banded together to deliver their native land from foreign oppression and local misrule. That Garibaldi will land in Sicily is improbable, inasmuch as the coast of that island is closely watched by Neapolitan war steamers; and that he will land in the kingdom of Naples is therefore more than possible. There is every reason to suppose that a large and powerful party are ready to rise against the Neapolitan King in all parts of the Neapolitan kingdom; and that this party is strongest in the capital, where it has close relations with the King's native army. In such case the boldest course would be the wisest course; and a descent on Naples itself, from some point in its immediate vicinity, would perhaps be the most effective, as no doubt it would be the most desperate move that could be made. Then the Bourbons would have no Sicily to flee to as in the great war at the commencement of this century, and no Nelson to protect them.

The success of the expedition of Garibaldi would, however, produce ruder effects than the expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples; it would probably lead to the secularisation of the States of the Church. Naples once in possession of the insurgents, the Neapolitan troops now massed on the frontiers of the Æmilian provinces would have no alternative left, but to join the popular movement, or to melt away as an army, and resume, it may be, their original calling as brigands. In that case the Pope, hemmed in on the north by the Piedmontese, and on the south by the Neapolitans, and having no *refugium peccatorum* like Gaeta "to flee to from the wrath to come," would, most likely, to save his life, consent to any reforms that might be proposed, and agree to act as the mere head of a mere spiritual dominion.

Apropos of the Papal States, it is incumbent upon public opinion in this country to agitate for the immediate enforcement of the law in the instance of recruits raised for the Papal service in Ireland. To enlist subjects of the Queen for the service of any foreign Power whatsoever, without the express permission of her Majesty's Government, is a capital offence; and in the time of what was popularly known as "the wild geese," many individuals were executed in Ireland as guilty of recruiting in that country for the Irish Brigade in the French service. At this moment it is stated that agents are actively employed in enlisting mercenaries in Ireland for the Pope; and he these agents priests, or be they laymen, the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act ought to be strictly enforced against them. Several batches of Irish recruits have already joined the Papal conduttieri, commanded by the renegade Lamoricière, and several more are believed to be on their journey to Ancona for that purpose. It is understood that the "Peter-pence" raised in Great Britain and Ireland for the use of Pius IX. within these last few months, have been applied to the enlistment of Irish peasants to do battle against Italian freedom, as mercenaries of that Pope.—*Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL IN FRANCE.

The most extraordinary trial of modern times is about to come before the Paris Tribunal in the course of the next session. The legitimate right to the name, title, and fortune of one of the old Huguenot families of France will be staked against the claim made by the *soi disant* rightful owner, a poor gardener's son, now serving as *remplaçant* in an African regiment. The death-bed confession, taken down *par devant notaire* of the nurse, forms the principal point of accusation; but it is said that Berryer, to whom the defence has been entrusted will set this aside. The story told is

Foreign Intelligence.

THE EXPEDITION OF GARIBALDI.

TURIN, MAY 10.—The expedition of Garibaldi to Southern Italy is to great an event, and likely to lead to such unforeseen and startling results, that I think I should ill acquit myself of my task were I to omit to send you a diary of all the rumours circulating about me on the subject.

It is now confidently asserted that the two steamers upon which he embarked convey a force of 1,400 picked young men. They are armed with excellent revolvers and short cutlasses for boarding purposes. They took, it is stated, forcible possession of the Lombardo and Piemonte, the latter a screw steamer. They left Genoa on the night of Saturday last, the 5th. The commotion throughout these free parts of Italy is indescribable. I wrote from Parma that several parties of young adventurers had started for Genoa; more than 100 had followed that destination during my short stay in that town, and I have seen their letters from Genoa announcing their instant departure. A rush to the various ports of the Mediterranean has equally been observed in most cities.

There is a rumour afoot that some of the sharers in this daring enterprise had preceded their commander, and there, it is asserted, had already been able to effect a landing in Sicily. The very spot is mentioned; some lonely bay on the coast between Marsala and Girgenti. You must understand, however, that I can make myself no security for the correctness of the report.

Garibaldi, in his private letters, expresses great regret that he was obliged to leave without paying his respects to the King. It would have been impossible to conceal his design from the King, and he did not wish to put his resolution to the test of the winning manners of that Victor Emmanuel whose earnest entreaty had already the power to dismade him from another of his bold schemes — the invasion of the Marches a few months ago. His professions of devotion and attachment to the King are both warm and cordial, and he inveighs against his pusillanimous Ministers in no measured terms. There are men about me who think all his indignation is put on, and that there is a collusion between the projector of the expedition and those who affect to condemn and take apparent measures to thwart it; but such people, I believe, only betray their ignorance of Garibaldi's character, and were not probably present at the stirring in the Chamber at the time of the famous Garibaldi interpellation on the subject of Nice. Cavour wounded the brave Nizzard incurably there.

Whatever may be the real views of the Sardinian Government as to the opportuneness of the undertaking, they neither could nor would attempt to put a stop to the gathering of men and means in its aid. The whole population swarming under the Turin porticoes is busy with one only topic. There is an earnestness and gravity about this Turinese crowd which proves infallibly catching to strangers. You see but little here of Italian gesticulation; you hear nowhere the din of loud incessant Italian gabble. The look is one of dismay and perplexity; an uneasy boding of ill is to be read in most countenances. Yet "the man can rely on all that audacity and luck can achieve. Was he not despaired of in the fearful straits in which he had put himself, less than a twelvemonth ago, at Varese? Had he more than a handful of men with him at Velletri? And did he not drive the father of this very Bourbon to an ignominious flight—a flight which, but for the pressing of the besieging French force around Rome, would never have stopped except under the cannon of the Neapolitan forts? Nay, was not King Ferdinand within an inch of falling into the adventurer's hands, and gracing with his presence a triumph which might have given altogether a different turn to the disastrous vicissitudes of 1849? The shunning of the Neapolitan cruisers, the landing on the coast of either of the Two Sicilies, the breathing of a new heart into those Sicilian insurgents, the spreading of an ungovernable alarm among those dastardly Royal butchers, the destinies of southern and of all Italy hang on the cast of a die. Is not the deliverance of one-half of Italy little short of a miracle? and is there a limit to the might of a would-be directed, his income was, however, very moderate. He had purchased a Government annuity for his own life of £332 8s.; he was entitled to a pension from the Royal Navy of £110 per annum; he had effected on his own life a policy of £1,500, the premium on which was £52 17s. 6d. He went to reside in the county of Kerry, where he held a farm of 40 acres of land, at the yearly rent of £50 a year. His gross income was £442 8s. a year, and, making deductions for rent and policy of insurance, he had about £380 a year to spend. Counsel then read a pamphlet entitled the "Proof of the Pudding is the Eating of it, by an Old fish," which he stated was written by Captain Crosbie, and contained the greatest absurdities. He also commented at considerable length on the delusion which Captain Crosbie was alleged to be labouring under in reference to the Kerry election of 1859, and the fact of his having posted the town with electioneering placards, stating his intention to oppose Colonel Herbert in the representation of the county, and of his conduct subsequent to the election, in insisting that he was really the representative, although he had never been proposed, or even made the necessary preliminary preparations. As further evidence of his state of mind he referred to Captain Crosbie having written cheques on Messrs. Paget, Bainbridge, & Co., of London, the assistant bankers, to obtain money for the purpose of paying debts which he had contracted, although he knew he had no money to meet those drafts. He had an extraordinary mania for purchasing pictures, and he bought in a very short time from £800 to £1,000 worth of pictures, the most of which were mere daubs. When his cheques were dishonoured by the London bankers, he wrote them a letter on the 17th April, 1859, in which he told them they had succeeded in casting a slur on the name of an honourable man, and all he wished forthem was that they might beutterly ruined in this world, and damned in the next. (Laughter.) From his position in society, he was invited to a wedding party at Lord Avonmore's, and there he conducted himself in a most extraordinary manner. It would be proved by Mr. O'Keeffe, a highly respectable gentleman who was present, that Capt. Crosbie brought with him a number of the placards which he had printed in reference to the Kerry election, and showed them to the young ladies who were present at the wedding party. He also exhibited some small pictures of such a character that he should not have exhibited them. Such were the difficulties in which he had involved himself by his extravagance and extraordinary proceedings that the lunacy commission was sped at the solicitation of his friends, whose only object was to cast some light on his real state of mind and save his property, and, if possible, prevent him from being confined in the Marshalsea, a place wholly unfit for one in his state of health. When the present proceedings were being instituted, the petitioners in the lunacy matter declined further to act, and the Lord Chancellor directed that Master Lyle should be appointed committee of the estate, and that Mr. Haslett, the general solicitor in lunacy matters, should conduct the traverse on behalf of the Crown. In representing the committee of the alleged lunatic, he (Mr. Armstrong) had no wish whatever, by any artifice, by any pressure or severity, to obtain a verdict favourable to the views which he represented; but he only wished to have an honest investigation of the truth, and he would leave the responsibility entirely to the jury. Upon the 16th January last, he wrote a letter from Dr. Gregory's lunatic asylum, in which he has been confined, to his wife still harping on the old delusion about Colonel Herbert, and the conspiracy between him and the Lord Chancellor. In the letter, which counsel read at length, he demanded that Mrs. Crosbie should call him the names of the persons in the county Kerry who recommended her to get him shut up in a madhouse; that he was perfectly well aware of the Chancellor's doings; and his son's, they being both intimate friends of Colonel Herbert, and that were it not for Colonel Herbert he never would have been Chancellor. In the letter he went on to say that he did not fear for one moment about the present trial, as he would not have the Lord Chancellor's fool of a son for his judge, or Dublin shopkeepers for his jury, but a real Judge and a special jury. counsel having read the letter at length, in conclusion said, that if it appeared conclusively to the mind of the Jury that the delusions under which Captain Crosbie laboured continued rampant in his imagination, then, for his own protection, and for the protection of his innocent and much-abused wife, and acting under the obligations of their oath, they should leave him in the care of those who understood the management of such maladies, and under whose care he might ultimately be restored to a state of mind which would enable him to resume the possession and management of his property.

Martha Louisa Crosbie, examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I am the wife of John Gustavus Crosbie; I was married to him in 1851; his income in 1856 was about £400 a year; he had £110 half-pay from the Navy, and an annuity of £300 a year; we resided in 1856 at Woodville, county Kerry, to which mansion seven acres of land were attached; we resided there better than a year; my husband, in 1855, purchased Lough Carra, for £500, of which he paid £400 in cash; he had a steward named Noonan to manage the land for him; he was extremely kind to me down to September, 1858; we lived on the happiest terms; I thought his manner changed in 1856, but we still lived on happy terms; he built a cottage on the farm he purchased, which cost £300 or £350; previous to September, 1858, he did not care for writing; his conduct was particularly quiet; I could not say the exact time in 1858 when he became excited; I do not wish, in fact, to give any evidence against Mr. Crosbie; I received letters from him since he went to Doctor Gregory's Asylum; I have not the letters here; I burned them; I received a letter dated 18th Jan., 1860; I received more than a dozen letters from him since he went into Doctor Gregory's; I read those letters before I burned them; the letters I received from him were those on which is substance as the letter of the 18th of January, which I hold in my hand; they contained reference to a conspiracy against Mr. Crosbie—that Colonel Herbert was one of the conspirators; it also alluded to the conspiracy of the Chancellor and his son; I received a letter from him last Friday; I destroyed the letter of Friday; it contained but a few lines; I received, within the last month, a letter, mentioning a conspiracy against him on the part of the Chancellor and his son, and Colonel Herbert; I burned the letters because I did not wish to give any evidence against Mr. Crosbie; in the winter of 1856 he became excited; I recollect him saying he would write to Lady Headley about a Mrs. O'Shea; he used to get up very early to write; I recollect the letters to Mrs. O'Shea were read at the last inquiry; I recollect him saying in the end of 1856 that he would put Mr. Ashworth, from whom he purchased the land, into a lake, or a hole in the bog; I think he said it in fun.

To the Court—There was no one present when that was said.

Examination continued—Noonan was steward of a Mr. Hixon; I have heard him say——

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., objected to the witness stating any conversation which passed between herself and her husband, in the absence of third parties.

After some discussion, the Court ruled that the witness could not be compelled to state these conversations, but that she was at liberty to do so if she pleased.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

John Caldwell v. James M'Ardle.

The plaintiff in this case was a clerk in the office of Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Ardill, and Company, army agents, and the defendant was the proprietor of a haberdashery and drapery establishment in Cumberland-street. The action was brought to recover damages (laid at £1,000) for an alleged false imprisonment. It appeared that the plaintiff's daughter had purchased goods to the amount of £4, of which sum a balance of £1 18s. 10d. remained due, and for the recovery of it a summons had been issued in the Court of Conscience; but, before the case was brought to a hearing, an arrangement was entered into by which the plaintiff was to pay off the debt by instalments, and several small sums of 2s. and 2s. 6d. were paid weekly. In the month of May, 1856, it was agreed that another of the plaintiff's daughters should receive credit for clothes for her wedding, which took place on the 19th of that month. On the 19th of June a summons was issued from the Court of Conscience, for £11 5s. 2d., and the defendant was arrested, and lodged in the Marshalsea, on the 31st July, 1856, and was there detained in custody for one month. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that this arrest was malicious and unwarrantable, inasmuch as no default had occurred in the payment of the instalments as agreed upon, notwithstanding which the summons was issued for £11 5s. 2d., comprising, as well, the sum of £9 14s., the amount of the second transaction, as well as the sum of £1 7s. 8d., which was the balance on foot of the first transaction, which had been the subject matter of the arrangement, and it was alleged that the sums were thus aggregated in order to bring the sum for which the arrest was effected above the sum of £10, for sums below which arrests are not legal. The special damage averred was, that owing to this arrest, and its attendant circumstances, the plaintiff lost his position in Sir Edward Borough's office, which he had held for thirty years, and likewise his salary of £90 per annum, and also had suffered much in his credit and reputation. At the conclusion of counsel's statement, evidence was gone into to prove the above facts. The defence was a traverse of all the plaintiff's allegations.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Chatterton, Q.C., and Walter Boyd.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C., and William Sidney.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes and a Special Jury.)

In the matter of John Gustavus Crosbie, an alleged lunatic.

The following gentlemen were sworn to try the traverse of the inquisition in this case:—William Murray (foreman), Andrew Rogers, Edward White, John Killinger, Joseph Kiernan, Maurice Connor, Martin Kirwan, James Browne, John Butler, Charles M. Bonn, John H. Ashton, Francis Day, C.E.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; Mr. Clarke, Q.C.; and Mr. Grayden, with Mr. Hayliet as solicitor, appeared in support of the inquisition.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.; Mr. Harris, Q.C.; and Mr. Dowse, for Captain Crosbie, the alleged lunatic, with Mr. Hamilton and J. E. Walsh, solicitors.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., stated the case. He said the question for the consideration of the jury simply was, whether at the time of the taking of the inquisition, in August last, before that, and since that time, Mr. John Gustavus Crosbie was a person of sound mind, so as to be capable of conducting his own affairs, and whether he was so at present. The inquisition referred to occupied the attention of another jury part of the 3rd of August, and was then adjourned to the 6th, when the inquiry was resumed, and was continued on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of August. The return to that inquisition, with a finding that this gentleman had been, from the previous month of December, 1856, of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, was made to the Court of Chancery, on the 13th of August. Mr. John Gustavus Crosbie was a gentleman of a highly respectable family and position. He was the son of the late General Crosbie, who was knighted for services to his country. The eldest brother was Charles Crosbie, a gentleman of very considerable position in England, but who latterly resided in Italy and on the Continent. There were four sisters, three of whom are married, one still being unmarried, Miss Georgina Crosbie. The alleged lunatic was about 55 years of age, was brought up to the naval profession, in which he had attained the rank of lieutenant. In the year 1851, he was married to his present wife, whom he met at his brother's house. As younger son, he was entitled to £10,000 or £11,000. At the time to which their inquiry would be directed, his income was, however, very moderate. He had purchased a Government annuity for his own life of £332 8s.; he was entitled to a pension from the Royal Navy of £110 per annum; he had effected on his own life a policy of £1,500, the premium on which was £52 17s. 6d. He went to reside in the county of Kerry, where he held a farm of 40 acres of land, at the yearly rent of £50 a year. His gross income was £442 8s. a year, and, making deductions for rent and policy of insurance, he had about £380 a year to spend. Counsel then read a pamphlet entitled the "Proof of the Pudding is the Eating of it, by an Old fish," which he stated was written by Captain Crosbie, and contained the greatest absurdities. He also commented at considerable length on the delusion which Captain Crosbie was alleged to be labouring under in reference to the Kerry election of 1859, and the fact of his having posted the town with electioneering placards, stating his intention to oppose Colonel Herbert in the representation of the county, and of his conduct subsequent to the election, in insisting that he was really the representative, although he had never been proposed, or even made the necessary preliminary preparations. As further evidence of his state of mind he referred to Captain Crosbie having written cheques on Messrs. Paget, Bainbridge, & Co., of London, the assistant bankers, to obtain money for the purpose of paying debts which he had contracted, although he knew he had no money to meet those drafts. He had an extraordinary mania for purchasing pictures, and he bought in a very short time from £800 to £1,000 worth of pictures, the most of which were mere daubs. When his cheques were dishonoured by the London bankers, he wrote them a letter on the 17th April, 1859, in which he told them they had succeeded in casting a slur on the name of an honourable man, and all he wished forthem was that they might beutterly ruined in this world, and damned in the next. (Laughter.) From his position in society, he was invited to a wedding party at Lord Avonmore's, and there he conducted himself in a most extraordinary manner. It would be proved by Mr. O'Keeffe, a highly respectable gentleman who was present, that Capt. Crosbie brought with him a number of the placards which he had printed in reference to the Kerry election, and showed them to the young ladies who were present at the wedding party. He also exhibited some small pictures of such a character that he should not have exhibited them. Such were the difficulties in which he had involved himself by his extravagance and extraordinary proceedings that the lunacy commission was sped at the solicitation of his friends, whose only object was to cast some light on his real state of mind and save his property, and, if possible, prevent him from being confined in the Marshalsea, a place wholly unfit for one in his state of health. When the present proceedings were being instituted, the petitioners in the lunacy matter declined further to act, and the Lord Chancellor directed that Master Lyle should be appointed committee of the estate, and that Mr. Haslett, the general solicitor in lunacy matters, should conduct the traverse on behalf of the Crown. In representing the committee of the alleged lunatic, he (Mr. Armstrong) had no wish whatever, by any artifice, by any pressure or severity, to obtain a verdict favourable to the views which he represented; but he only wished to have an honest investigation of the truth, and he would leave the responsibility entirely to the jury. Upon the 16th January last, he wrote a letter from Dr. Gregory's lunatic asylum, in which he has been confined, to his wife still harping on the old delusion about Colonel Herbert, and the conspiracy between him and the Lord Chancellor. In the letter, which counsel read at length, he demanded that Mrs. Crosbie should call him the names of the persons in the county Kerry who recommended her to get him shut up in a madhouse; that he was perfectly well aware of the Chancellor's doings and his son's, they being both intimate friends of Colonel Herbert, and that were it not for Colonel Herbert he never would have been Chancellor. In the letter he went on to say that he did not fear for one moment about the present trial, as he would not have the Lord Chancellor's fool of a son for his judge, or Dublin shopkeepers for his jury, but a real Judge and a special jury. counsel having read the letter at length, in conclusion said, that if it appeared conclusively to the mind of the Jury that the delusions under which Captain Crosbie laboured continued rampant in his imagination, then, for his own protection, and for the protection of his innocent and much-abused wife, and acting under the obligations of their oath, they should leave him in the care of those who understood the management of such maladies, and under whose care he might ultimately be restored to a state of mind which would enable him to resume the possession and management of his property.

Martha Louisa Crosbie, examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—I am the wife of John Gustavus Crosbie; I was married to him in 1851; his income in 1856 was about £400 a year; he had £110 half-pay from the Navy, and an annuity of £300 a year; we resided in 1856 at Woodville, county Kerry, to which mansion seven acres of land were attached; we resided there better than a year; my husband, in 1855, purchased Lough Carra, for £500, of which he paid £400 in cash; he had a steward named Noonan to manage the land for him; he was extremely kind to me down to September, 1858; we lived on the happiest terms; I thought his manner changed in 1856, but we still lived on happy terms; he built a cottage on the farm he purchased, which cost £300 or £350; previous to September, 1858, he did not care for writing; his conduct was particularly quiet; I could not say the exact time in 1858 when he became excited; I do not wish, in fact, to give any evidence against Mr. Crosbie; I received letters from him since he went to Doctor Gregory's Asylum; I have not the letters here; I burned them; I received a letter dated 18th Jan., 1860; I received more than a dozen letters from him since he went into Doctor Gregory's; I read those letters before I burned them; the letters I received from him were those on which is substance as the letter of the 18th of January, which I hold in my hand; they contained reference to a conspiracy against Mr. Crosbie—that Colonel Herbert was one of the conspirators; it also alluded to the conspiracy of the Chancellor and his son; I received a letter from him last Friday; I destroyed the letter of Friday; it contained but a few lines; I received, within the last month, a letter, mentioning a conspiracy against him on the part of the Chancellor and his son, and Colonel Herbert; I burned the letters because I did not wish to give any evidence against Mr. Crosbie; in the winter of 1856 he became excited; I recollect him saying he would write to Lady Headley about a Mrs. O'Shea; he used to get up very early to write; I recollect the letters to Mrs. O'Shea were read at the last inquiry; I recollect him saying in the end of 1856 that he would put Mr. Ashworth, from whom he purchased the land, into a lake, or a hole in the bog; I think he said it in fun.

To the Court—There was no one present when that was said.

Examination continued—Noonan was steward of a Mr. Hixon; I have heard him say——

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., objected to the witness stating any conversation which passed between herself and her husband, in the absence of third parties.

After some discussion, the Court ruled that the witness could not be compelled to state these conversations, but that she was at liberty to do so if she pleased.

Examination continued—I heard him say something about Noonan to me privately, but not in the presence of others; on the occasion after he spoke to me about Noonan he left Woodville, and brought his family with him; a child, a baby, a newly-born baby, was born in Woodville; he had also a little girl; I had never seen his wife; I did not hear him say he was going to do anything to Noonan; he locked the rifle and pistols; he took four dogs with him; the dogs were large quiet dogs; he was almost about an hour that day before he returned; I saw him armed in this way two or three times; but he generally went about with a double-barrelled pistol; in March, 1859, he went to Dublin; Mr. Newton had land in Kerry; I heard Mr. Crosbie, in the presence of other people, speak about Mr. Newton; I heard him say that he should get him hung for murders that that gentleman had committed; that he had great evidence against him; I recollect the shutter about the grocer catching the pony; he had returned from Dublin; it was after the first visit; there were present Mr. and Miss Dobbins; he called to the groom to walk after the pony, and said if he did not do so he would shoot him; I was very much frightened, and so was Miss Dobbins; he was excited when I saw him lift the rifle; I went away, but I heard the report of the shot; I do not know in which direction the rifle was pointed; I saw the servants in the house on the occasion of his going to meet Noonan crying; I cried in consequence of what occurred, and the servants joined me; the cause of my crying was the ascertainment of Mr. Crosbie's flaw last Spring; a pamphlet entitled "Proof of the Pudding is in the eating of it;" Mr. Crosbie gave me one of them; I heard him read it to his butler while it was in manuscript; I saw a placard, called "A Challenge to the Electors of Colonel Herbert for the county of Kerry," with Mr. Crosbie; in my presence he did not say anything to others about Colonel Herbert; I came to Dublin in the month of May, 1859, with Mr. Crosbie; he was about seven weeks away from home previous to our coming to Dublin; after his return after seven weeks, he was sometimes excited and sometimes as calm as usual; we went to Gilbert's hotel first, and, subsequently, to a hotel in Anne-street; he did not spend any night at Gilbert's hotel; I know he was then making extensive purchases of pictures; up to 1856 we had lived without pecuniary embarrassment; we were only a fortnight in town when he was arrested, and put into the Marshalsea; identifies a list of liabilities as being in the handwriting of Mr. Crosbie, which he made while in the Marshalsea; they amounted to £1,018; he owed at that time £2,658, as appears by a document handed to witness; he engaged a coachman, cook, and butler; we had in Dec., 1858, two maid servants, a cook, a house and kitchen maid; the men were outside servants; during the fortnight we were in Dublin he was excited; he used to be absent at night; he returned at half-past ten or eleven in the morning—sometimes earlier; we stopped at Mrs. Shea's Hotel, in Kerry, in 1856; he was unfinished up to 1856 with the way in which I managed his household affairs; I have heard him say, in the presence of Mr. Dillon and others, that it was owing to Colonel Herbert he was in the Marshalsea; any one who was working against him he considered was in alliance with Colonel Herbert; there was no intimacy between him and Colonel Herbert; I have heard him say in his considerations, in the presence of others, that there was a conspiracy against him; that it was very odd no one proceeded to make him mad until after the election for Kerry; I saw some of the pictures he purchased; I heard him ask Mr. Dillon to get him a room in which to exhibit some of his pictures at a charge of 6d. a head; a letter written to Mrs. Dyer, in Dublin, dated 8th August, 1859, was identified by witness as in the handwriting of Captain Crosbie; the superscription on one of the placards dated "Castle Island," and several other documents and letters, were also identified by witness as being in the handwriting of Captain Crosbie.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan, Q.C.—It's about three years ago since we went to reside in Kerry; we had been living at Carnsby previously; there is a great deal of fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood of Carra lake; it is sixteen miles distant from Woodville; Mr. Crosbie was fond of shooting; he practised rifle shooting prior to 1859; he kept sporting dogs; he often went out to amuse himself with those dogs; I remember his having targets put up for the purpose of practising rifle shooting; he was forty years in the navy; he was always particularly kind to me; but latterly I did not think he was so kind in his manner; there were scandalous rumours in circulation before I observed the change in his manner; Mrs. Shea kept a hotel at Rossbeg; that woman spoke to me about certain persons; the statements she made were very disparaging to the character of the persons whom she mentioned; told these statements to my husband; he was very angry at them; heard nothing derogatory to Mr. Crosbie's character before 1856; although I observed a change in the manner of Mr. Crosbie he never acted violently towards me; he was in the habit of slinging his rifle on his shoulder; he told me that if Noonan found his dogs on his land he said he would shoot them; we missed a favourite dog, which Mr. Crosbie suspected was shot by Noonan; I never knew him to commit any act of violence while at Woodville; Mr. Howe told me that my husband was insane and not capable of managing his own affairs; he did not on that occasion ask me for any papers; I subsequently gave to Mr. Howe copies of certain letters which I had made for Mr. Crosbie; I told Mr. Howe that other solicitors who had acted for Mr. Crosbie gave up his business and the vessel they did act; I gave Mr. Crosbie all his other papers, except the copies I have mentioned; I do not know my motives for keeping back these copies; I am anxious that Mr. Crosbie should get his liberty; I think if he did I might live happily with him; I did not answer all Mr. Crosbie's letters which he wrote to me from the asylum; I was advised not to do so; I was told that another trial would ruin me; Mr. Howe was my adviser all through; he it was who told me another trial would ruin me; when I issued the commission of lunacy I acted for the best; Mr. Howe told me that the expense of another trial would have the effect of cancelling the policy of insurance, as Mr. Crosbie's property would not be able to pay the premium; Connor was the name of the groom who was desired to walk after the pony; Connor was not examined at the last trial; I believe he was living in Kerry at the time; I am not aware that Mr. Crosbie purchased pictures for other persons; I went twice to see Mr. Crosbie at Dr. Gregory's, but he refused to see me, on the ground that people would say I was intimidated if he saw me before the trial.

To a Juror—The first occasion on which Mr. Howe acted as solicitor for Mr. Crosbie was when he visited him in the Marshalsea.

Re-examined—I told Mr. Howe that Mr. Byrne had told Captain William Crosbie, in my presence, that my husband was incapable of managing his own affairs; I consulted my husband's brothers and friends about issuing the commission; Mr. Read, solicitor, declined to do business for Mr. Crosbie; I communicated the grounds of his refusal to Mr. Howe and the relatives of Mr. Crosbie; it was in reference to the expense that Mr. Howe told me I would be ruined by a second trial; I do not wish my husband to be kept under any restraint whatever; I acted all through for the best; I heard Mr. Crosbie and Mr. Howe converse together, but I could not tell whether he was speaking seriously or not; inasmuch as they were speaking on business transactions, which I did not understand; £700 have been paid on foot of Mr. Crosbie's debts since August.

To a Juror—My husband lived freely latterly, but I never saw him tipsy.

Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, examined by Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—I am a police magistrate in Dublin for 19 years; cases of dangerous lunacy come sometimes before me; I have seen Mr. Crosbie several times; the first time I saw him was in Mr. Dillon's, in Grafton-street; he asked me to sit down in the back part of Mr. Dillon's shop; it is a picture establishment; he had with him a great bundle of manuscript papers, which he said he wanted to get published, but that he could not get a printer, and that printers, in general, were great scoundrels; he read for me a portion of some of the papers, but I stopped him, and said that probably the reason he could not get a printer to publish the manuscripts was that they were libellous; the portion he read for me referred to Colonel Herbert, and other great personages; he spoke of Mr. Browne, of Bachelor's-walk, as a very great scoundrel—that he had been exceedingly impertinent to him; he detailed a conversation between himself and Mr. Browne, in the course of which he said, if Mr. Browne gave him any more of his impudence he would put him through the wall; he also said one thing he wanted me for was, that Mr. Browne had a pedigree of his family which he should not have, and that I should send the police to take it from him; he spoke about the election of Kerry, but I was exceedingly anxious to get away; the general manner of Mr. Crosbie on the occasion was exceedingly excited; he looked like a person under the influence of liquor, but when he stood up his movements were such as to rebut that opinion; the interview I terminated as quickly as possible, without appearing to be rude; I saw him afterwards at Mr. Bennett's, the auctioneer's; it was about three weeks after the first interview; the 2 were paintings exhibited there for sale at which Mr. Crosbie was looking along with others; when I went in a salute passed between us; he pointed out some of the pictures, in reference to which he said, "These must be mine at any price;" he spoke loud enough to be heard by others; I did not remain long; I saw him on another occasion at Mr. Dillon's, the furniture auctioneer's on Bachelor's-walk; we went in much about the same time, but not together; there was a conversation came after him, but Mr. Crosbie did not hear what passed between him and me.

To Mr. Harris, Q.C.—He was very angry the first day I saw him.

At this stage of the case, the court adjourned to this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

M'Mullen v. the London North and Western Railway Company.

This case—an action for alleged breach of contract, and for money had and received, the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's IRISH TIMES—was about being resumed, when

The Solicitor-General, who appeared for the defendants, said he was happy to inform the court that it would be saved the trouble of any further proceedings in the case. The company had defended the three actions brought, not from a desire to deprive the plaintiff of any compensation to which he might be legally entitled, but because of an imputation which had been cast upon them that they had been guilty of breach of contract between them and the plaintiff. This was an imputation which, for the honour and good character of the company, they could not allow to rest upon them without taking measures to refute it. The plaintiff, however, having, on full consideration of the case, agreed to withdraw such imputation, the company had consented to a verdict being taken for him on the two first actions for £350, the verdict to be taken in reference to the injury sustained by his cattle, and on the counts charging breach of contract a verdict to be returned for the defendants, as also a similar finding on the third action.

The case then concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Armstrong, Q.C., and Dowse. Attorney—Mr. Johnston.

Counsel for the defendants—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Maddenough, Q.C., Mr. Stoney, and Mr. Olmeo. Attorney, —Mr. William Carey.

Longford and another v. Sparks.

This was an action on the case. It appears that the plaintiffs, Charles Longford and J. W. Carroll, had transacted business as cabinet-makers in Belfast. They entered into an arrangement with the defendant's brother, Robert Sparks, to take a lease of the house and premises, 36, Suffolk-street, in Dublin, for a term of 30 years, at an annual rent of £190. The summons and plaint set forth that the plaintiffs then retained the defendant, Thos. Sparks, as their attorney, and paid him a fee of two guineas to attend to their interest in the matter; that he (defendant) undertook and promised to perform that duty; that he prepared an agreement for a lease on the 16th September, on the terms above stated, which agreement was executed by the plaintiffs and Robert Sparks; and that, in the preparation of this agreement, the defendant acted as the attorney for both the plaintiff and Robert Sparks; that, at the time of the preparation of this agreement, the defendant knew that his brother, Robert Sparks, had no interest in the house, and had no power to complete the agreement; that the defendant acted contrary to his duty, as attorney for the plaintiff, in not informing him of this fact; that Robert Sparks afterwards refused to complete the agreement, and that, in consequence, the plaintiffs, who had sold their stock and house in Belfast for the purpose of carrying on business in Dublin, in Suffolk-street, sustained damage to the extent of £400. There were also further counts for special damage. The defendant alleged that the plaintiffs did not retain or employ him as their attorney in the matter; that he did not undertake to act in such capacity; and that, in fact, he did not so act, either for the plaintiff or Robert Sparks; he denied that he had made the promise alleged; that the agreement should be entered into, or that he knew that Robert Sparks had no power to enter into the agreement, or that any fraud or deception whatever was practised on the plaintiffs in the matter as alleged, or that he was guilty of withholding or suppressing anything from the plaintiffs; he alleged that he had acted bona fide in all his transactions with the plaintiffs in reference to this matter, and that he believed, until after the contract was entered into, that Robert Sparks had full power to enter into the contract, as agent for Richard William Sparks, another brother, who was then the owner of the property. He stated that Richard William Sparks subsequently agreed, in order to avoid litigation, to carry out the agreement, provided the time for giving up possession was extended from the 15th of November, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1860, but that the plaintiffs declined to accept this proposal, insisting on having the original terms of the contract carried out.

Evidence was entered into on both sides, and at its conclusion the jury intimated they had made up their minds.

Mr. Dowse, however, for the defendant, exercised his privilege of address, and

Mr. D. C. Heron followed in reply for the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice then charged the jury, who retired, and shortly afterwards came into court with a verdict for the plaintiffs for £150.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. D. C. Heron. Attorney—Mr. T. G. Tinkler.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and Dowse. Attorney—Mr. Donnelly.

ADMIRALTY COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Kelly.)

The Formosa of Riga.

Dr. Elrington, on behalf of the promovent, Mr. Bartholomew M'Corbell, moved the court that a motion might issue against Messrs. James Corscaden and Co., and Messrs. J. and J. Cochs, of Londonderry, claimants, the owners of the cargo of the Russian vessel, requiring them to bring in and lodge in court the freight payable on the cargo, together with a verified account of it; and also to bring in and lodge a verified statement of the nature, quantity, and value of the cargo, and enter into a stipulation of bail to abide any decree the court might make in regard to it. Counsel stated (from affidavit) that the promovent was the endorsee of a bottomry bond, passed at Wisby, in April last, and which attached to the ship freight and cargo. The bond was not payable until three days after the arrival of the vessel in Londonderry, but before the expiry of that time, and before the bond could be put in suit, the consignees had discharged the entire cargo of flaxseed. It was also sworn that there was a second and subsequent bond, likewise on the ship freight and cargo, and now put in suit, and that the value of the ship would not be sufficient to defray both charges.

The Court, considering the application was ex parte, granted a conditional order only.

The Enterprise.

Dr. Gibbon, on behalf of the Dundalk Steamship Company, moved that the registrar's taxation of the promovent's costs in this cause might be reviewed, and the costs of the preparation and filing of the petition, which the registrar had allowed, might be disallowed, on the ground that the same were incurred subsequent to a tender made on the acts of court, which the promovent had accepted.

Dr. Elrington opposed the application, contending that the tender made was irregular, and the costs of the petition properly incurred.

The Court ultimately granted the motion, and referred the costs back to the registrar for reformation.

The Hemisphere Borealis.

This case (one of materials) had stood over for judgment. It was a joint petition of three parties in Cork, claiming payment of advances made on the credit of this vessel. There was no appearance for the vessel, but, by leave of the court, certain creditors who had obtained decrees appeared to contest this new petition.

Judge Kelly delivered judgment, and, after going minutely through the evidence, and referring to the various cases cited, dismissed so much of the petition as related to the claim of John Atwell, and pronounced for the claims of the other parties, with costs.

Dr. Townsend and Dr. Elrington were in support of the petition. Proctor—The Queen's Proctor, Dr. Gibbon; contra Proctor, Mr. Richardson.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—MONDAY.

William Macklin was brought up in custody of Police-constable 51 E, charged with stealing a hammer, bradawl, piece of canvas, and waistcoat, the property of a Mr. Perry and of Denis Ward. The articles were identified by the owners, and the prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Nicholas Roche was charged by Police-constable 127 A, with assaulting him in Francis-street, and also with tearing his uniform on Saturday last.—The prisoner was fined ten shillings, or ordered fourteen days' imprisonment.

Daniel Duffy was brought up in custody of Police-constable 39 B, charged with stealing a sovereign, and four or five shillings, from Joseph Brown, belonging to the 1st Royal Dragoons, while in his company in St. Andrew-street, on Saturday night.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Session.

James Russell was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of a green cloth cloak, which had been taken some days ago from one of the carriages on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The article was identified by a Mr. Wall, of Roscrea, as his property, who said he forgot it in the carriage.—The prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The woman who pawned the article, and who was also in custody on account of it was discharged.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—MONDAY.

Peter Hickey and Christopher Talbot were charged by Police-constable Charles Tobin, with having wantonly and maliciously assaulted him on Sunday night, by kicking him, blackening his eye, tearing his uniform, and dragging him along the ground.—The prisoners were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

THE NAVAL SHAM FIGHT AT CORK.

The sham fight which will take place on Friday on the heights back of Middleton Park at Queenstown will be conducted in the most orderly way, and will be an exact representation of an attack on a fortification by blue jackets and marines, and will last for some hours. Perhaps no ship in the service is better officered, or has a more efficient crew, than H.M.S. Sanspariel, and her band is in every respect excellent. After the fight the band will perform on the esplanade. The sight, on the whole, will be a most interesting and attractive novelty, of which all who possibly can should avail themselves, as probably such a thing will not occur again for years. To carry out such an undertaking is most difficult and arduous, but under such able and experienced officers there can be no doubt that everything will be most successfully managed. Thanks are most deservedly due to Rear-Admiral Talbot for gratifying the public with this novel sight. Since his appointment on the Irish station his great anxiety has been exerted to advance the interests of the port, and to contribute in every way in his power to the amusement and gratification of the inhabitants.

A dolphin, weighing 1,400 lbs., was last week caught in the Seine, at Vernon, about 70 miles below Paris, and is now exhibiting in a shop in the Boulevard de Sebastopol.

The *Illustration*, the "Illustrated News" of Paris, has been sold for £64,000; its new editors are to be M. Ed. Texier, one of the most eminent journalists in France, and M. Marc. The circulation is about 25,000 weekly.

BELFAST—THE WEATHER.—Farmers have been greatly favoured by propitious weather during the last few days, and its genial influence has produced a marked improvement in vegetation. Rain was, however, needed, and on Saturday afternoon a very heavy shower fell, and yesterday forenoon there were also some refreshing showers. The good effects of this change will be immense, especially when succeeded, as it has been, by a warmth of temperature which is calculated to promote the growth of the young crops greatly. Every department of rural labour has been pushed on with great spirit, and it may be said that its present state is very satisfactory.—"Belfast News-Letter."

GALLANT RESCUE OF FOUR LIVES.—On Saturday evening, a small